

FOR SALE—

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One is located at Garbana, 3 miles south,
all set in high sand and dunes. Area

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...and the ...

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FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—FURNITURE
neat 7-room cottage, complete
able; rooms rented with

SALE—FOR ESTIMATES ON PAPER-
ing, wall-tinting, etc., address J. W.
ALEXANDER, 321 S. Spring; good work at
low prices. 24

SALE—FINE NEW PIANO; WILL
take lots in Long Beach, Santa Monica or
San Pedro. Address O, box 58, TIMES
OFFICE. 24

SALE—FINEST PIANO IN THE CITY

SALE - CHEAP, ONE 4 OR 5-TON
wagon; one set double carriage harness and
carriage pole. R. L. JOHANSEN, 1037 Al-
pine st. 24

SALE - PAPIER MACHE FORM
rust, adjustable skirt form, and dress-
cutting model, all for \$5. Call Monday, 245 S. 24

SALE—OR TRADE, \$200 WORTH OF
choil oil burners at less than wholesale
ce. 136 S. Broadway. F. R. GUITEAU.
24

SALE— $\frac{3}{4}$ BABCOCK BUGGY IN
condition; also hand-made express or
up wagon, at NINTH-ST. CAR BARNs.
24

SALE—CHEAP; A GOOD COOKSTOVE
with attachments for hot water boiler and

SALE—NEW STEINWAY PIANO (UP-
per); elegant case; cost \$700; price \$500.
dress M, box 9, TIMES OFFICE. 24

SALE — SANTA ANA INCUBATOR
1 brooder, almost new; 120-egg; lot wire
ting, \$10. 1140 INGRAHAM ST. 24

SALE—OR EXCHANGE; A GENTLE-
man's dress coat and vest, almost new. Ad-
ds L, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 24

SALE—1 STEAM ENGINE, 4; 1 STEAM
engine, 6; 1 steam engine, 20 STEARNS
MCH. WORKS, 1003 N. Main at. 24

SALE—CELEBRATED PAUS PIANO,
richly used, fine tone; clean for cash.
A. LOAN CO., 115½ S. Spring. 24

SALE—NEW NO. 2 SMITH PREMIER
a bargain. Room 319 WILCOX BLOCK,
at cash, balance monthly. 24

SALE—LIGHT OPEN CONCORD
buggy, \$20 cash, or would exchange for bi-
cle. 604 E. EIGHTH ST. 24

SALE—SIDE SADDLE—ALMOST

box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 24

SALE—CONCORD TOP BUGGY, SIN-
harness; nearly new. HITCHCOCK
OS., 121½ S. Broadway. 24

SALE—SET ENCYCLOPEDIA BRIT-
nica, full sheep, brand new. Address M,
x 31, TIMES OFFICE. 24

SALE—A STANDARD EASTERN
good condition. Address

box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 24

SALE—WELL-FINISHED CHICKEN-
case and corral. Apply 131 S. ORANGE
AVE., Pasadena.

SALE—I HAVE 4 GALVANIZED
red windmills; cheap. STEARNS MACH.
WORKS, 1003 N. Main st. 24

SALE — OR EXCHANGE—LIVERY
act, tally-ho, or will take partner. C. M.
Box 323 S. Main. 24

SALE—TWO COTTAGES, TO BE
ved, on Fifth street, between Spring
reet and Broadway. 24

SALE—LADY'S GREEN BOX JACK-
small, silk-lined, \$2.75. Address M, box
TIMES OFFICE. 24

SALE — SACRIFICE: AN ELEGANT
delivery wagon, suitable for laundry.
S. PEARL ST. 24

SALE — IN THE CITY; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, \$125.
E. NINTH ST. 24

SALE—SPRING WAGON, SUITABLE
delivery or express, \$25. Call Monday,
ORANGE ST. 24

SALE — CHEAP, SILVER WATCH,
d-glass. Knights of Pythias sword, etc.
BYRNE BLK. 24

SALE—STYLISH TOP BUGGY AND

SALE—ONE 350 PRAIRIE STATE IN-
vator, \$25. E. L. WITTE, 226 Wilson Bldg.,
1st and Spring. 24

SALE — CHEAP. LADY'S WHEEL,
1st-class condition Address L, box 83,
WES OFFICE. 24

SALE — 2 GOOD CAMERAS, 5x8, AND
3 1/2, at half price. At BEST & CO.'S,
14.

SALE - CHEAP, A HIGH-GRADE
cel. in first-class shape; must sell. 941
WNE AVE. 24

SALE - FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, ONLY
ed 9 months; price \$180 cash. Call 5464
HOPE ST. 24

SALE - AN UPRIGHT PIANO IN
st-class order, cheap for cash, at 509
MPLE ST. 24

nt Gum, or will buy the letter "W." 907
MAIN ST. 24

SALE—ONE WALNUT MARBLE-TOP
cboard, cost \$250; for \$40, at 251 S.
AIN ST. 24

SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE DIA-
nd ear-rings. Address M, box 7, TIMES
FICE. 24

SALE — 8000 SECOND-HAND BRICK,
— 2000 — 318 S. BROADWAY.

SALE — MODERN HIGH-GRADE	24
no at a sacrifice. 1101 WESTLAKE	
E.	24
SALE—NEW WHITE SEWING MA-	
chine for sale, half-price. 3148 VERMONT	
E.	24
SALE — 8-HORSE POWER BOILER	
and engine. M'GARRY & INNES, 216 W.	
	24

SALE-000 STRINGS FIRST-CLASS
flax, at lowest rates. 259 FREMONT
E. 24

SALE-CHEAP. MONTHLY INSTALL-
ments, \$15. See DAY about it, 127 S. Broad-
way. 24

SALE-FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO,
at sacrifice; music studio. 242½ S. MAIN.
29

SALE — DOCTOR'S OPERATING
Chair, cost \$100, for \$20, at 251 S. MAIN ST.
24

SALE—A NEW MANTEL CHEAP FOR
Wh. Address O, box 97, TIMES OFFICE.
24

SALE—GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO ROSE-

SALE - TANDEM, COLUMBIA COM-
matation, cheap. Inquire 1112 W. 18TH.

SALE - CHEAP: RELIABLE GAS
 range, nearly new. 454 COMERCIL ST. 24

SALE - FINE OIL LANDS, CHEAP.
 Address L. box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 24

SALE - 5-FOOT SHOWCASE AND
 baker's scales. 412 E. THIRD ST. 24

SALE - 200 - GRAND, NEW, FLIGHT

SALE - 3-H.P. OTTO GAS ENGINE.
BRIDE printer 316 W. Second.

SALE—ONE COMPLETE BUTCHER fit for \$25. 251 S. MAIN ST.	24
SALE—VICTOR BICYCLE, \$15; LADY'S cel, \$20. 456 S. SPRING.	24
SALE—DOUBLE BED, \$2. ADDRESS box 57. TIMES OFFICE.	24
SALE—FINE INDIAN GAME. BRIGGS, st., Pico Heights, city.	24

PHYSICIANS—
MINNIE WELLS, 316 W. 17TH ST.,
Grand ave. Exclusively private dis-
eases of women. Her skill in the use of
electricity and other methods of local
treatment enables her to obtain immediate
cure. 15 years in city; hrs. 10 to 4, 7 to 8.

hling first-class; special attention paid
 female irregularities. Office, Stimson
 ck, 304-305; hours, 10-12, 1-3.

 REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 133-
 135 Stimson Bldg. Social attention given
 obstetrical cases, and all diseases of wo-
 men and children. Consultation hours, 1 to
 4 p.m. Tel. 1227.

 UNGER CURES CANCERS AND TU-
 MORS without knife. 107½ N. MAIN ST.

TO LET—

TO LET—
45 acres, with

winning and think it is a loan which
to \$7000; 7-room house, 6 acres, grow-
ing citrus, etc.; 10 tons of hay; new cream-
ery, postoffice, schools, church, etc.; road
to city. Apply to J. A. HUBBARD.
HUBBARD & BAKER,
114 Broadway.

TO LET-FARM OF 600 ACRES MOSTLY
first-class wheat land; near Menifee depo-
site in Riverside county; foothill land; has
large barn, with cement floor; will rent
for one-quarter crop; delivered on cars;
water abundant; anything. Apply to
JAMES SMITH, Pasadena.

TO LET—1080 ACRES IN THIS COUNTY.
600 acres grain land, 200 acres meadow hay
land, 280 acres alfalfa and other crops,
ings, for part or crop; also 18 acres on
Compton ave., just south of city; houses
and bath. Apply to J. A. HUBBARD,
CO., 236½ S. Spring st.

TO LET-PASADENA, 3 ACRES, 5-Room
house, 125 N. Main St. Apply to
ranch; about 100 chickens; 25 pair fancy
pigeons; chicken corral, furniture, horse,
etc. Call at 125 N. Main St. Apply to
Address O. box 40, TIMES OFFICE, 21

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NEAR SAN BER-
nardine, 1600 acres; near Redlands, 400 acres;
near Los Angeles, 1000 acres; all are citrus
or citrus or deciduous fruits; will exchange
with stock. Apply to W. D. WOOL-
WINE, 192 N. Main St.

TO LET—30 ACRES GOOD PASTURE LAND,
East Los Angeles; also 100 acres good
pasture land, near Santa Anita. Apply to
EERLE CO., 147 S. Broadway.

TO LET-STOCK OR DAIRY PLACE, 100
acres about 3 miles southwest of Agricultural
College, near San Bernardino. Apply to
S. PEARL ST., city.

TO LET—56 ACRES OF LAND, SUITABLE
for building a large hotel, 5 miles from
Alamitos sugar factory. Apply to
BYRNE BLDG.

TO LET—56 ACRES OF HAY LAND; ALSO
suitable for building a large hotel, 5 miles from
city; cash rent. Inquire 915 HAWKINS
ST.

TO LET—HAYLAND RANCH OF 30 ACRES,
near Los Angeles, half mile near
MACKNIGHT & CO., room 225, Byrne build-
ing.

TO LET—SMALL ALFALFA RANCH,
with team, cows, hogs, etc., on shares. Call
at address P. ROOM 9, 510 Corder st.

TO LET—200 ACRES FINEST KING LEVEL
land, 10 miles west of O. St. Apply to
STASSFORTH, 114 S. Broadway.

TO LET—670-ACRE RANCH, NO 1 6-Room
house, team, all farming tools, etc. J. M.
Apply to J. M. STASSFORTH.

TO LET—GRAIN LAND, 10,000 ACRES, 5
miles from Santa Fe Railroad Depot. C.
10332 Broadway.

TO LET CHEAP, 80-ACRE IMPROVED
ranch, near Westminster; come and see me.
141 WILSON BLOCK.

TO LET—2 RANCHES, CAHUENGA PROS-
pect. Suitable for barley. Apply to
123 Henne Blvd.

TO LET—PIANOS FOR \$3, \$4 and \$5 PER
month. 551 S. OLIVE ST.

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND RESPONSIBLE
party, 468 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—
Rooms at

THE HOTEL VINCENT CAFE AND DINING ROOM. 21 Broadway—New York. Regular meals, excellent meals at \$4.50 per week; regular meals, 25 cents; hotel rates, American plan, 50 cents per day. Phone 3-1111.

TO LET—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife or two gentlemen, can be had in one of the coziest little homes in Los Angeles. Address W. box 3. TIMES OFFICE. 24

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AND BATH. In quiet, refined neighborhood. Rent, \$20 per month; private family. For particulars address H. box 78, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM to man and wife or two gentlemen; all modern conveniences. Rent, \$15. Address O. box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 24

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AND BATH. In quiet, sunny home on Hollywood. Rent, \$20 per month; private family. For particulars address H. box 78, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL give board in refined home to two persons willing to pay liberally; call forenoons. 616 North Hollywood. 24

TO LET—PLEASANT HOME FOR TWO. 1017 S. WESTLAKE AVE., sunny rooms, porch, lawn, etc.; excellent home cooking.

TO LET—LARGE, SUNNY ALCOVE ROOM newly and elegantly furnished: also one sunny front room. 125 GRAY AVE. 24

TO LET—ROOMS AND BATHS FOR 4 PERSONS. In quiet, sunny home on Hollywood; bath and gas. Address 937 GEORGIA BELL ST. 24

TO LET—ELEGANT, FURNISHED APARTMENT. With board for 2 or 3 persons; best of references. Inquire 933 FIGUEROA ST. 24

TO LET—PRIVATE FAMILY, A SUNNY bay-window room with good board, bath and use of parlor. 125 BOYLE AVE. 24

TO LET—SUNNY ROOM FOR TWO. Good board, private family, close in; terms a bargain. Address M. box 49, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—GOOD BOARD, NICE ROOMS and family comforts may be had at NO. 929 S. WESTLAKE AVE. Phone 3-1111. 24

TO LET—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM WITH or without board, on car line; terms reasonable; private family. 1206 S. HILL ST. 24

TO LET—DELIGHTFUL, SUNNY ROOMS with board, on car line. Phone 3-1111. Address at MRS. WM. B. HERRIOTT. 20

TO LET—ROOMS WITH BOARD, FIRST class, furnished, on electric car line. 36 S. LOS ROBLES. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH private board; finest location in the city. Address at MRS. W. B. HERRIOTT. 20

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board, bath, cars pass by door; private family. 1201 HILL ST. 24

TO LET—SUNNY ROOMS, VERANDA, garden, home comforts, near Main st., 3617 FIGUEROA. 24

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Miss Edith Heinemann, of South Grand avenue entertained a number of her little friends very delightfully yesterday afternoon in celebration of her twentieth birthday. She was assisted by her mother, Mrs. M. Heinemann. The dining-room was attractively decorated with chrysanthemums and the table with red carnations and smilax. The guests included several young ladies, and the center of the table was occupied by a candle-decorated birthday cake. A feature of the afternoon was the "donkey game," at which the guests were to win a prize as won by Zelda Jones; the second, a souvenir spoon, by Gertie Buttram, and the consolation, a jumping-jack, by Lula Juenger. Those present were:

Mrs. Moffatt of South Hill street entertained on Thursday evening in honor of the choir of the First Methodist Church. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers, potted plants and ropes of smilax. An informal musical and literary programme was participated in by Paul B. Pilkington, J. G. Cortelyou, George Macdonald, Miss Laura Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Abernethy and Miss Anita Whiteman. The guests were:

Misses—	
J. G. Cortelyou,	H. C. Blaney,
H. B. Montgomery,	W. L. Tilsen,
W. B. Reader,	Raymond,

Music—

K. G. G. Doe,	
---------------	--

Mrs. Frank Harbert, Mr. and Mrs. Will Eggelhoff, Messrs. T. Billington, W. T. Edwards, Yancy White and Paul Billington. After a pleasant drive to the foothills near Hollywood, an elaborate

THE PC

217 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Message to the People:

Ladies, you've known us a long time. Through many a golden summer and russet fall you've reaped our bargains. Today we're ready to feast your eye once more with new things. If you've only a dollar bring it along and see how far it'll go. \$2.50 buys you a good, sensible Cape, \$2.50 a Winter Skirt, \$3.50 lands on your shoulders one of those famed Plush Wraps, \$5 the very queen of Cloth Jackets. Where do they come from? Straight from the tony Eastern markets.

**Fancy Colored Skirts,
\$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00.**

Wool Waists, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Silk Waists, Black and Colors

We've a deal more to say, but our space is filled. Hope to see you at our Reopening and we'll have lots of surprises for you. If your Fur Garments need fixing, bring 'em along. If you want accordion plaiting, this is the place.

THE POPULAR, 217 S. Spring St., Between Second and Third,
Adjoining Hollenbeck Hotel.

The wedding of Miss Kate Fellner and U. H. Theobald took place at the residence of the bride's parents on West Sixteenth street Thursday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. J. O'Connell. The bride resided at the piano, rendering the wedding march as the bridal party entered. The bride wore a dainty gown of white tulle, garnished with lace and ribbons, and carried white carnations. The bridesmaids were Misses Genevieve Miller and Ida Lang, both in white, and carrying pink carnations. The rooms were prettily decorated with chrysanthemums, palms, lilies and bamboo. Only the relatives and intimate friends were present. A supper table was served in the evening.

The reception given on Thursday evening in St. Louis Hall by the Rev. H. W. H. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor to the Rev. Waldo F. Chase, the organist of St. John's Church, and to Mrs. Chase was an extremely pleasant affair. The hall was handsomely decorated with lilies, smilax and chrysanthemums. Mrs. J. E. Cowles and Mrs. J. Fisher-Williams assisted in receiving. A large number of the mem-

There in the beautiful room were present, keen and ready to do their duty, by a committee consisting of Mrs. Gregson, Mrs. Eason, Miss Nelson, Miss Nelson and the young ladies of the Altar Guild. The Misses Houghton and Gurnea presided over an artistically arranged corner, where refreshing lemonade was served. A short musical program followed, including two vocal solos by Dr. Ludwig and two by Mrs. Isabel Wyatt, and a violin solo by Mrs. Perry. The decorations had been arranged under the direction of Mrs. C. I. Springer, Miss Weston and Miss McAllister. Among those present were:

C. F. Mackenzie,	Williams,
C. J. French,	Weston,
C. J. Bomber,	Osborn,
C. Robinson,	C. M. McIntox,
C. F. Power,	Johnson,
Van Gosen,	McIntosh,
Fogg,	H. Jeffry,
J. H. Cowles,	King,
T. L. Windsor,	Parry,
T. A. Rosen,	Romance-fell,
Grogan,	Hyland,
Merryweather,	How,
C. Guntz,	W. Stratton,
Finch,	W.

W. Ford,	A. W. Morgan,
L. Smith,	Gibbs,
C. L. Springer,	
Waller,	
Clinton,	McDonnough,
Wheaton,	Pollard,
Conner,	Perry,
French,	Wheaton-Ed,
Hagan,	Wynland,
E. M. Lewis,	Wideman,
Spicer,	Worce,
Thompson,	Perry,
McAllister,	Gardner,
McGraw,	Waller,
McDonough,	
McDonough,	
D. F. Mackenzie,	Chas. W. Parker,
French,	W. Stone,
J. J. Parker,	John Stone,

Richman.	
Industry—	
J. E. Cowles.	L. Ammer.
Treadwell.	
Messers—	
T. L. Winder.	McDonachie.
Grogan.	Landers.
W. Ford.	Perry.
C. L. Springer.	Wyllat.
C. Williams.	H. S. Walters.
C. M. Heintz.	A. W. Morgan.
McAlister.	Martin.
B. Joffe.	George Williams.
	• • •

Mr. and Mrs. James Jones of Maple

Mrs. J. A. Guegod, entertained informally on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Neumann and Miss Neumann of Berlin, Germany.

James Lapoe.	Stella Tread.
Margie Harting.	Nellie Roman.
Kathie Finn.	Aveline Glaze.
Ruby Lapoe.	Mary Lapoe.
Kate Villages.	Klinda Lapoe.
Berch Lapoe.	
Minors.	
J. C. Villages.	Charlie McCanias.
J. Y. Wilcox.	Willie Smith.
Julian Kinard.	George Black.
N. J. Finn.	George Hart.
C. D. Hubbard.	B. Finn.
John Kinard.	A. Dominguez.
Ben Villages.	S. Rogers.
Ivan Glaze.	William Miller.
J. W. Kinard.	Stephen Lapoe.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wetherby, Mrs. H. T. Vandewater, Mrs. R. J. Dobbins, Miss Dobbins, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Rogers, Miss Doodworth, Prof. and Mrs. C. F. Holder, Mrs. E. R. Hall and N. W. Bell. The usual elaborate collation was served.

A party of well-known Minneapolis people arrived in this city early in the week, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hasty, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. de Mill, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Richards, Mrs. Goodrich and daughter, Mr. and Mrs.

The rehearsals for "Who Stoops to Conquer," to be given by the young society people, are being held at the residence of and under the supervision of Mrs. C. D. Daggett, on Columbia Hill.

SAN DIEGO.

The Wednesday Club met Wednesday afternoon in the clubrooms on Florence Heights. Miss Way, principal of the Southwest Institute, delivered an address on "Hebrew Poetry." This was followed by a discussion, led by Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Morgan are entertaining Herbert Crogan and bride of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Grandstaff were in Los Angeles during the week visiting friends.

Mrs. Wood-White, one-time editor of the *Humanist Journal*, is in San Diego from Chicago for the winter.



rein last Wednesday evening the subject, "Is Government by Injunction as It Has Been Established in the Late Coal Strike," in conformity with the Federal Constitution" was exhaustively discussed.

The organization of Oriental Degree will be effected on a grand scale in this city on the evening of November 5, when delegates from the various fraternal lodge will assemble together. The coming winter promises to be an unusually interesting one for the "fraternities."

The Rev. P. E. Kipp is in Oakland in attendance upon the Presbyterian Synod. He will be absent about a week.

Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, a well-known vocal artist of this city is winning laurels abroad. The Mail and Empire says of her recent appearance in Toronto: "The soloist of the evening, Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, claimed the hearts of her audience, first by her charming presence, then by her completely winning, with her lovely, sympathetic and alluring voice."

Mrs. and Mrs. Heber Ingle will leave for the East in a few days to remain for several months.

The San Diego Club met Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Humphrey, on Tenth street. The paper of the day, "The Religious System of Zoroaster," was read by Mrs. W. E. Crabtree, and an interesting discussion, led by Mrs. D. P. Hale, followed.

Miss Rebecca Reddish left Wednesday for Carrollton, Tex., to be absent for several months.

Mrs. E. F. Ingalls is entertaining Mrs. May Lyman of Mendon, Mich.

Mrs. J. G. DeCatur and little daughter of Los Angeles are in the city, the Hon. and Mrs. W. R. Guy have returned from the northern portion of the State.

The semi-annual gathering of the San Diego Pioneer Society at G.A. Hall Tuesday night last was furnished with an interesting literary and musical programme. About one hundred and fifty pioneers and their families were present. Refreshments followed the literary programme, and the evening closed with a few hours' dancing.

The wives of the officers of the naval battalion gave an "eye" social at Naval Reserve Hall Wednesday evening that has been pronounced a very successful affair.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Christie of Patterson, N. J., are guests at Hotel del Coronado.

Thomas R. Knox of the California Supreme Court was a guest at Coronado during the week.

Judge W. T. McNealey has returned from the northern portion of the State, George Shigley and Leo Barker, both of this city, left Thursday for Seattle, en route to Dawson City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Atwood of Brimington, Ct., will arrive in San Diego Monday next, to remain for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McElusie of San Francisco are in the city for a few days.

Mrs. G. Geddes and daughter have returned from a visit with friends in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Denby, who have been stopping several weeks at Hotel del Coronado, have returned to their home at Clifton, Ariz.

Miss Fannie Sherman of Twenty-second and H streets entertained a number of her friends Thursday afternoon at high five.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Perry and Miss Wood, daughter of Mrs. Modini-Wood, all of Los Angeles, spent several days in the city during the week.

Mrs. A. Boyle has returned from a visit with friends in Escondido.

Dr. W. M. Johnson has returned from a business and pleasure trip to Los Angeles.

Miss Lily Paris of Honolulu will arrive here in a few days to visit her mother for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Copeland have returned from a visit to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Nellie Wood left for Kansas City, Kan., where she will remain indefinitely.

Mrs. A. E. Butterfield and children of Portland, Or., are in the city visiting relatives.

U. F. Newlin of Hotel del Coronado has returned from an extended and successful business trip.

Among the notable arrivals at Hotel del Coronado Friday were Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Barringer of Philadelphia, who are on the wedding tour. After doing California resorts Mr. and Mrs. Barringer will go to Honolulu, and thence on a trip around the world.

Rev. C. B. Perry, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, arrived here Tuesday with his family.

W. R. Hadley and wife (formerly Miss Dingley of Maine) arrived here Saturday evening from San Francisco.

Mrs. Modini-Wood of Los Angeles is in the city, the guest of friends.

The Misses Fannie Gibson and Pauline Klouze of Santa Monica are in the city, the guests of friends.

Mrs. George A. Hatfield and daughter Miss Marie, will leave early in November for Mexico, where they will remain during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farie and daughter have returned from Grand Rapids, Mich., where they have spent the summer.

W. W. Stewart is enjoying a visit from his daughter, Mrs. Belle R. Reynolds and Mrs. G. F. Herr.

gates, spent Sunday with her parents in this city.

Mrs. S. G. Albee entertained a number of friends Friday afternoon at her home on East Fourth street.

R. Trueman and Miss Florence Donahue returned Friday from their trip to Toronto.

Ralph Wool is confined to his home by a broken ankle bone, sustained while playing football.

Mrs. A. M. Rawson and son of Los Angeles visited last week in this city, where they are on a business trip.

Mrs. Little Sewell of Los Angeles is visiting her mother, Mrs. B. B. Greenleaf.

Mrs. E. H. Luxton and son have gone to Pasadena to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Turner spent several days of last week in Los Angeles.

Miss Marie Longstreet, who was married last week in Paris to Thomas Carhart of Los Angeles, formerly resided in this city, where she was well known.

Miss Bessie Putnam left Monday for her home in Oakland, after spending four months with her uncle, D. H. Newman, in this city.

C. S. McKelvey left Wednesday for Illinois, where his family have been for the past three months. They will return to Santa Ana in a few weeks.

Miss Maude Roper arrived in Santa Ana Tuesday from North Dakota to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Roper, who remain here permanently.

Miss Justine Whitney spent several days in Los Angeles last week.

Miss Julia Walbridge celebrated her birthday Monday evening by a party to a small number of friends.

G. A. Edgar, C. E. Parker, H. Freeman, D. Overholser, R. E. Johnson and C. Miller were among the Odd Fellows who attended the Grand Encampment in Los Angeles last week.

Miss Annie Hill of Los Angeles spent several days last week with her parents in Santa Ana.

Mrs. Maud Wallace of Los Angeles is visiting her cousin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wallace, of Fullerton.

Mrs. Pike of Fullerton has returned from her eastern trip.

Edgar Johnson has returned to Fullerton from Santa Rosa.

Mrs. M. V. B. Lovering, who has been visiting several weeks in Montana, has returned to her home in Fullerton.

Miss Katie Rocks of Anaheim is visiting in Chicago.

Mrs. W. M. McFadden of Lancaster will leave soon to visit her son at Stanford University.

Mrs. Mary Peeler and daughter of Missouri are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Peeler in Orange.

Miss Stella Lewis of Anaheim has returned from a visit with friends in Denver.

Josephine Knapp of Chicago is visiting in Anaheim.

Mrs. George Leach has returned to her home in Anaheim after a visit of three months with her mother in Kansas.

Joseph Talley of Julian, San Diego county, is visiting his brother, M. H. Talley, in Anaheim.

Miss Helen West of San Francisco is visiting Mrs. R. Lucke in Anaheim.

Miss Edith Fay will give a Halloween party in Anaheim Saturday night.

William Stern of El Cidon is visiting J. R. Roper of Anaheim.

Mrs. Julia Nemets of Anaheim is home from a visit of three months in Redlands.

Richard and Ethel Schellens have come from Germany and are at present visiting their brother-in-law, Walter, of Anaheim.

Mrs. George Revburn of Garden Grove has returned from an extended visit with friends in Pasadena.

Charles Fayer and Rev. Elmer Clinton, Iowa, are visiting in Garden Grove.

A party was given Friday evening at the home of Mrs. E. H. Johnson in honor of Mr. Gallup's fifty-third birthday.

HARDWARE STORE ROBBED.
Plate-glass Window Broken and Display Revolvers Taken.

A large plate-glass window was broken in the store of the Russell Hardware Company, at No. 411 South Broadway, Friday night, and half a dozen valuable revolvers stolen. Nothing else was taken, although several high-priced guns and gun cases were within easy reach.

J. G. Johnson, the secretary of the company, and J. L. Cummings, a friend, sleep in the rear of the hardware store. A large Danish dog also sleeps there. The dog was awakened by the noise made by the robbers, nor was the dog apparently disturbed, as she is of a noisy disposition, and would have awakened the sleeping men had she noticed anything unusual. The night watchman on that late station positively that the window glass was not broken when he passed at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, but Mr. Johnson said last night that this might easily be overlooked. The hole was nearly round and about ten inches in diameter. The detective thought yesterday that the job was done by experienced men, as the glass appeared to have been cut neatly through with a diamond before the stone with which the piece was knocked out was used. The stone was found inside the window, wrapped in a piece of stiff paper.

Last April burglars entered the store by means of a rear door and carried away \$600 worth of goods. Three months ago thieves again tried to enter the place, but were frightened away. Suspicion is attached to three young men who loitered about the place Friday evening, but no link has been made with the robbery.

Mr. Cunningham and asked for a quarter with which to obtain a meal.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Conflict of the Asphalts.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23, 1937.—[To the Editor of The Times.] There appearing in your issue of the 22d inst. quotations from a letter to the Times touching asphalt paving in this city, and an interview with the representative in this city of the Alcatraz Paving Company, from which interview some might be led to believe that the petition of this company to the city council for a change of the asphalt street-paving specifications should not be made, we beg leave to call your attention to the following:

The asphalt produced by this company and by the Ninth street refinery is not artificial, but wholly natural, the same being held in suspension in crude oil, which latter is driven off by means of heat, leaving the asphalt in its natural state and much purer than the so-called refined asphalt.

That such higher degree of purity plainly appears from the following analyses of a sample of our paving asphalt and a sample of the Alcatraz asphalt recently made by Dr. F. D. Bullard of this city:

O. B. & S. ASPHALT.
Bitumen soluble in carbon bisulphide... 98.28
Non-soluble matter... 1.72
Water and substance volatilizing at 200 deg. Fahr... .61

ALCATRAZ REFINED ROCK ASPHALT.
Bitumen soluble in carbon bisulphide... 82.61
Non-organic matter... 17.39
Water and substance volatilizing at 200 deg. Fahr... .51

Organic matter, non-bituminous... .51
The valuable property in any asphalt, the bitumen, therefore, is not artificial, from such analyses it appears that the production of this company compares nearly perfectly with the pure bitumen of the Alcatraz company.

Instead of there being three forms of specifications there are five, to-wit: 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, and 2E. The first two, 2A and 2B, are the best, and the third, 2C, is the standard of asphalt to be used, barring such as does not come up to the standard, i. e., naming of percentage of bitumen, which specification should contain, and also the percentage of foreign matter which should not be exceeded, all matter not bituminous being foreign.

Our present specifications provide for at least 60 per cent. bitumen, whereas the specifications of the city require not less than 50 per cent. of bitumen.

Why there should be five sets of specifications for asphalt, instead of one for street work and one for bridge work, is difficult to divine, the result of such number of specifications being an opportunity for discrimination.

We are informed that but one contractor is permitted to use Alcatraz asphalt in this city and if the other rock asphalt companies conflict the use of their asphalt in the same manner, it is clearly apparent that the property-owners have no choice under specifications No. 2A and 2B, and the contractor is confined to the favored few, to the exclusion of the many; in other words, the favored few are complete under their specifications, whereas the others can compete under only two sets. Even though, as stated in such review, the present specifications are between the specifications, the question arises, does the property-owner know or is he told of the provisions of the various specifications, or the effect thereof?

Not long ago our specifications provided for the use only of asphalt of Trinidad and the Atlantic seaboard. Trinidad could not compete in price for the asphalt of the Main street under such specifications was presented, but when the property-owners became aware of the fact that they demanded a change of specifications, allowing other asphalt to compete.

We have not seen the Philadelphia reservoir bids, or the particular New York City specification, but we are aware that the contractors preparing the same ever saw or tested asphalt from the Los Angeles refinery, and the fact that if a city permits the use of, or excludes any particular asphalt, proof that the same is good is not sufficient. Specifications have referred to permitting the use of Alcatraz or Trinidad would have been enough to give the contractor a choice of asphalt; yet the Council changed the same and let others in.

As to the views on durability in said interview mentioned, we would state that our reservoir grade of asphalt has been used in a number of reservoirs in this country with entire success; the asphalt in one of the same having already stood for about five years, and the other for about three years, and without repair.

The material used in the construction of the bridge is of the quality of the asphalt of the Los Angeles refinery, and the use of asphalt extracted from the refinery is permitted in this city, although prohibited on the streets under the two specifications referred to. Two years ago the Lincoln Vista street bridge was paved with asphalt extracted from oil, and today stands as good a piece of asphalt paving as exists in this vicinity.

Several of the largest bridges in Orange county are paved with the asphalt of the Los Angeles refinery, and the same material has been used in the construction of the Los Angeles city streets in this city, and although unsupported on each side, stand the wear and tear of the heaviest traffic. The same material has also been used in patching some of our streets, with entire success, and, in fact, we understand that the Ninth street refinery asphalt is now being used on our streets for such purposes.

A roadway at the Arcade station for the Wells-Fargo Express Company; a pavement laid for the Southern California Railway Company at San Diego and about eight feet of flooring at the Davis warehouse on Vine street in this city, were laid with asphalt extracted from oil, and today stand as good a piece of asphalt paving as exists in this vicinity.

Various grades of asphalt are produced from oil, adapted to different purposes, one of the grades being adapted as a dust, which is used for dusting roads, and another as a seal coat, which is used for sealing roads, and another as a surface coat, which is used for surfacing roads.

In relation to the question of the use of asphalt in the construction of the Los Angeles city streets, we would state that the asphalt of the Los Angeles refinery is used in the construction of the Los Angeles city streets in this city, and although unsupported on each side, stand the wear and tear of the heaviest traffic. The same material has also been used in patching some of our streets, with entire success, and, in fact, we understand that the Ninth street refinery asphalt is now being used on our streets for such purposes.

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Scientific Hobbies

of a Famous Chemist.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

D. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, the famous professor of chemistry at Bellevue Medical College and at the College of the City of New York, has at least two scientific hobbies which might profitably be adopted by the general public.

One of these is the belief that window curtains, dress fabrics and many other things in general use should receive chemical treatment to make them non-inflammable; the other the conviction that the wardrobes of the actresses, which should be included—rendered unflammable.

WHY ONE NEW YORK THEATER WAS DESTROYED.

"But even this small measure of success was not easily achieved. When I first began to agitate the subject, I determined to give a public lecture with demonstrations. And I personally invited the owners and managers of all New York theaters to be present, but by no means all of them took interest enough in the matter even to give it an hour of time. The manager of the Metropolitan Theater, for instance, assured me that though my idea might be theoretically good enough, yet they had no possible need of the thing I suggested at his theater, as such careful surveillance was exercised there as to make it impossible for a fire to start and get any headway back of the scenes. Despite this boast, however, it was but a few months later that a fire did break out on that very stage, and, as everybody knows, the Metropolitan Theater burned to the ground. That was a severe object lesson. It served, though, to arouse other managers of theaters in New York and elsewhere; but even now, there are many theaters where it is considered sufficient safeguard that there is an asbestos curtain, and the criminal negligence is practiced of leaving stage fixtures in a condition to invite disaster from the flames."

HOW TO COOL ROOMS.

As to the subject of cooling rooms, particularly rooms for the sick, Dr. Doremus speaks with equal emphasis. The practicality of this, of course, no one denies. Everyone knows that refrigerators for months, beer cellars in refrigerators and the like are kept at a temperature desired by means of pipes containing liquid ammonia, which have something the outward appearance of heating radiators, but which produce precisely the opposite effect. No one in this climate thinks of putting up a house for winter use without making provision for heating. Why, then, asks Dr. Doremus, should any one who can afford a little additional expense put up a house for summer use, or for use all the year around, including in the plant a cooling apparatus? Why will people sweeter in their drawing-rooms and dining-rooms and bedrooms? Why are hospital patients made to lie gasping in a torrid temperature, when it is quite as practicable to cool these rooms to any desired temperature on the hottest August day as it is to heat them to a similar temperature in January?

Simply, says Prof. Doremus, because people are so very slow to learn, and that that really seems about the only reason that one can suggest.

NOT AIR FURNACES.

Special rules and terms for summer orders. Investigate. P. E. Brown, 225 E. Fourth st.

The experiment being made, this statement was confirmed; the taper persistently refused to burn. "I always carry some of these in my pocket," continued the professor, "and I amuse myself by offering them to my friends to light their cigars with. But my real object, for carrying them is not for sport, but to impress upon many people as I can with the possibility of rendering combustible materials unflammable by chemical means. That taper has simply been dipped in a solution of phosphate of ammonium, and its value as wood for any purpose except burning has been completely destroyed. Any piece of wood so treated, whatever its size, becomes incapable of bursting into flame or transmitting fire. The same thing is true, as I have said, of dress fabrics. All of my younger children passed through childhood dressed in clothes that could not burn, even though a torch were applied to them. If only I had adopted this method earlier," he added sadly, "and for a moment he was silent."

"But, then," he said presently, "we are all so slow to learn, and the point of short of tragic experience drives us ahead. All people love their children, yet think how few parents will take the trouble to give their children safety from the danger of fire catching their clothing. So, too, most persons stand more or less in dread of having

their houses burned, yet how few will take the trouble to have their curtains, for example, which by blowing into gas jets are a common source of conflagration, rendered unflammable by chemical treatment. For twenty years I have been harping on this topic, as have some other chemists, yet how little progress have we made. About the only notable success we can point to is the fact that many theaters now have everything about their stages—except, perhaps, the wardrobes of the actresses, which should be included—rendered unflammable."

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XVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1897.

PRICE 5 CENTS

A Hot Race on ...Drug Prices

With Ellington in the lead. We are selling Drugs at less prices than any other store in the city. Give us a trial. You will find pure goods and careful, polite treatment in every instance.

At present we are giving

Special Values on Rubber Goods.

Hot Water Bottle.....50c
Fountain Syringe.....50c
A Good Nasal Spray.....50c
A Good Bulb Syringe.....50c

Big Turkey Feather Dusters 25c.

Violet Powder,

Strong and lasting; delicate as Nature.

20c per Ounce.

Ask for Sample Free.

Menthol Cough

Cure 25 Cents.

The Great Throat Remedy.

Sample Free.

Hair Brushes and Combs at reduced prices.
Electric Belts \$6, regular \$15, guaranteed one year.

Flowers Cut.

Violet and Chrysanthemum Season.

Violets, assorted colors.....15c bunch
Large Chrysanthemums.....75c per doz
Papagontier Rose Buds.....40c
Redondo Carnations.....20c
Other Carnations.....15c
Designs and Baskets by

MORRIS GOLDENSON,

Manager Floral Department.

Ellington's,

225 South Spring Street.

Opposite Stimson Block.

Free Phone 11218.

Postage Stamp Agency.

Games of Chance

And Lottery Schemes not needed to draw trade our way. The people of Los Angeles and Southern California appreciate

...DRUGS OF WORTH...

There is one exclusive, careful, strictly reliable drug store in this city. Prices about ten per cent. less than noisy competitors. Try

Sale & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 220 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

WE ARE NOT CHEAP DENTISTS.

With the advantages we possess we conduct our business upon conditions most favorable to our patrons and equitable to ourselves. In order to do this we do it upon a CASH BASIS, largely curtailing the expense, time, energy and care otherwise usually given to book-keeping, monthly collections and attendant annoyances, delays and losses, and give our patrons the consequent benefit. Our schedule of prices is as low as possible consistent with first-class work. We permit nothing but perfect work to leave our office. We buy all our dental materials East in large quantity at wholesale prices.

Dr. Schiffman extracted an ulcerated tooth for me WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN—C. J. LEHMAN, Ticket Broker, 213 S. Spring St.
Rooms 20 to 26, 107 N. Spring St. Open Evenings.
SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO.,



PAINTED PIRATES.

ANOTHER THRILLING EPISODE IN THE WILD LIFE OF LITTLE KYUSE.

White Horse Was the Wildest and Most Dangerous Express Station—An Indian Attack Was Expected Any Night—The Men Waited in Trenches for the Red Men—When They Arrived It Was Confusion.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

RENEGADE Indians had made so much trouble at White Horse Station that Whipsaw, the station keeper, and Little Kyuse, the Pawnee boy whom he had adopted, determined to make it hot for the next gang that called.

White Horse was the wildest, most dangerous and desolate station on the pony express line between St. Joe and Sacramento. The place had been cleaned out on a number of occasions since its establishment, and Wells, Fargo & Co. were growing weary finding horses and feed for all the lawless bands in Wyoming and surrounding territories.

They had asked Whipsaw what he required for the better protection of the station, and his answer was: "A jug of squirrel whisky, six six-shooters, a whole lot of freerackers and a man."

The man with the supplies came up from California, a few days later, and Whipsaw began to build his traps. He had been a trapper by profession up to the time he came to White Horse to take charge of the station.

He gave two of the six-shooters to the new man, lifted a log with the help of his companions, and fixed the other four firmly in a crack, all pointing into the cabin and toward the door. These instruments of death were so grouped that Little Kyuse, lying on the dirt roof of the lean-to, could work them. A chink was knocked out, and through this opening the boy was expected to feed the freerackers when the house was full of Indians.

They made the "cat hole" large enough for Little Kyuse, and in that way he could slip from the cabin to the stable, and so on to the roof of the shed.

When the boy had played with his battery and had mastered the mystery of the freerackers, Whipsaw expressed the belief that the thing would be a success. Little Kyuse grinned with savage delight as he listened to the din of the revolvers and the noise of the freerackers.

Almost one hundred yards from the cabin, and some forty or fifty yards apart, they dug three pits, long enough for a man to lie down in. These pits were covered over with stout willows and earth, save a space at the end next to the house which was covered by a trap door, hung to one of the willows by strong leather straps. The tops of the doors were carpeted with burlap that had been wet and dabbed on the desert, until it caught the color of the earth. It was summer time and Whipsaw, the extra man and the rider, who was lying over there, now took their blankets and slept in the pits. Little Kyuse, the seven-year-old Pawnee, slept in the cabin, for no Indian could come near him without his knowledge of the presence of the stranger.

They had been sleeping out for more than a month, and the pony express riders had begun to complain when the west-bound rider, due at White Horse

the cabin like a swarm of grasshoppers.

They believed that all the people of the station were in the house asleep, and would be caught like rats in a trap. Outside the door they waited for an instant, drew their hatchets and then rushed into the cabin. As soon as he heard their shuffling feet upon the floor, Little Kyuse began working his battery. The Indians without rushed to the rescue of their comrades within, who, being unable to find the door, endeavored to fly from a Hogan whose very walls breathed thunder and lightning. The moment he had emptied one chamber of each of the pistols, the Indian boy lighted a few hundred freerackers and shoved them through the crack, rolled loosely in a newspaper so as to hide the fire. When these began to explode amid the savages, the boy began the work of emptying the revolvers that were fixed fast in the wall. To add to the confusion, the men in the pits now put up their heads and each emptied a pair of forty-fives into the struggling, seething band of savages. Those rushing in collided with those coming out, and they all tumbled and fell over the twisted bodies of the dying and the dead in the blinding smoke, the drunken savages began firing their rifles, wildly, or hacked one another to death in the awful darkness of the place, all of which the more confused the Indians without, causing them to continue the struggle to gain an entrance to the cabin.

Each passing moment added to the awfulness of the scene. The wild war whoops of these painted pirates of the plain, the rattle of rifles, the shrieks of the wounded, and the strangled cry of the dying, were horrible to hear.

Having reloaded their six-shooters, to be handy for close fighting, the men in the pits now began to use their rifles on the wild rabble of red skins, who were struggling at the door of the cabin.

Finding no one to attack, panic-stricken and bewildered, the Indians, with a wild yell of despair, turned to fly. Catching glimpses of the glare of the guns that were aimed at them from the pits, the savages now rushed toward these yellow flames.

Instantly the men dropped back, like so many prairie dogs, pulled the doors down and were gone.

Being unable to compete with an enemy that could make itself visible or invisible at will, that could come and go like the spirits of the dead, the Indians with another wild, despairing cry, fled from the field, leaving the door to the mercies of the mysterious foe.

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New Pont-au-Change.

[Chicago Chronicle:] Visitors to the Paris Exhibition of 1890 will find that some extensive changes have been made in order to provide commodious approaches. Among these is to be a new Pont-au-change which, with the Pont St. Michel and the short Boulevard du Palais between the two bridges, joins the ends of the long, wide, and straight Boulevards St. Michel and de St. Louis.

It is in situation the oldest of the



LITTLE KYUSE BEGAN WORKING HIS BATTERY.

at midnight, failed to arrive. At 1 o'clock Little Kyuse crept out to where Whipsaw slept and whispered: "Heap long time—me no see 'em kyuse."

"What you see?"

"We see 'em heap gun—far away, boom, boom, boom," said the boy.

One of the many peculiarities of Little Kyuse was that he never "heard" anything. He insisted always that he "saw" it, thumper, or that he "saw" the "kyuse," the pony bringing the mail, far away in the dead of night.

So Whipsaw knew that he had heard the sound of firearms, and made no doubt that the express rider had been killed.

Whipsaw ordered the boy to creep to the other pits, warn the men and get back to his place.

The jug of "bug juice," as he called it, Whipsaw had kept constantly just inside the open door of the cabin.

Presently an Indian came crouching under the eave of the shed. Little Kyuse peered over, saw his bent back, directly under him, and could hardly resist the temptation to plug him with the short rifle that had been ridden him by the express company, but he knew that this was only a scout, or spy, and that more Indians were at hand. In a little while the Indian worked his way to the cabin door, found the jug, smelled of it, took a drink and then darted away as noiselessly as a cat.

It was some time before a sound was heard, for the band of renegades would not stir until they had drained the two-gallon jug.

Usually these bands were small, from six to a dozen men, but this band had thirty to forty desperate Indians in it. The first intimation Little Kyuse had of the return of the band was the patter of feet, like the noise of a band of boys running barefoot down a dusty lane, and then he saw the dark forms of the Indians coming for

many bridges in Paris. The first one, built of wood in or before the tenth century, between the Ile de la Cite, and what is now the Place du Chatelet, was for a long period the only one across the Seine. Louis VII, established a house or exchange close by and erected houses along both sides of the bridge, which in 1141, meantime had been repaired with wood and stone, for money-changers and jewelers, whereupon its name was altered from Grant Pont to Pont-au-Change. Having been swept away by a storm in the thirteenth century it was replaced with another, entirely of wood. That was burned in 1640. The successor, of stone, was relieved of its load of houses in 1788, and then widened and in effect reconstructed in 1859-69.

Henry George's Supporters. [Chicago Tribune:] It is gratifying to learn that the Hon. Ham Garland, the distinguished novelist, sociologist, poet, and potato-bug expert, will make speeches in New York for Henry George every day for the next two weeks. Aside from the fact that his oratorical efforts will incapacitate Mr. Garland from writing any novels and poetry during the impending fortnight, the country will make great comfort from his activity in behalf of George's candidacy. It has been reasonably certain that the efforts of Jerry Simpson and Uncle Mary Lease in Mr. George's cause would queer the George movement, but Mr. Garland's adhesion removes whatever remnant of apprehension may have remained, and makes assurance of George's defeat doubly sure.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special Dispatch.] H. Goldschmidt of Los Angeles is at the Marlborough; F. M. Turner is at the Albert.

WAKE UP, SAMUEL!



The Saunterer.

THE splendid semi-tropic season of life and growth in Southern California has reached its dawn. Already the old brown earth is putting on garments of green. The young grasses are everywhere thrusting their slender blades through the soil and nature's perfect resurrection is at hand. Now is the time for the frost-bitten tenderfoot to come hither and enjoy the full delights of our perfect climate. A winter in Southern California is worth a year of life elsewhere, for the conditions are such that one is physically and mentally at his best, having no battles to fight with heat or cold, and at peace with a climate, that lets him alone throughout the year.

There is not such another inveterate bugar and mischief-maker in the whole social world as irresponsible, unreliable, they say. There is no end to the mischief which he works, nor to the falsehood that is retailed under the cover of his name. Let us out on him and frown upon his malicious influence.

I met a person some time since who declared that she had been deceived in regard to the value of Southern California's climate. "Why, I've been here six weeks and I do not feel a bit better than I did when I left home," she exclaimed.

And what wonder, for she had shut herself up indoors and had taken little exercise and looked at everything from the gloomy standpoint of an invalid. But soon all this was changed. Her brother, a wide-awake and sensible young man, joined her, and took her out with him every day, and finally bought her a bicycle, taught her to ride, and, learning to love the wheel, she was out at length hours every day in the sunshine, and when I saw her again she was the very embodiment of rosy health and beauty. "I believe in your climate now," she said with a happy laugh, "for I never was so well in my life before, and there is no end to the demands of my appetite. Why, I shall be a perfect Amazon if I remain here much longer. But I shall stay until spring, anyway, for I can live out of doors here, and I have discovered that is what I needed."

And the young lady was right. The full benefit to be derived from our climate is not to be reaped by those who live indoors a good part of the time. It is the outdoor air and freshness, this standing face to face with the sunshine, bathed in its golden flood, that brings back to the invalid strength and vitality. Shutting up one's self here, and hoping for health to come, is like a traveler dying of thirst, trusting to quench it by looking at water which his lips cannot reach.

Wherever the Chinese go they take with them the tiny bulbs from their native land. They need no foreign soil to nurture them, but place them in water and they will send out their tender, rootlets, and the slender stalks will unfold, and leaf, and bud, and the blossom will spring into quick perfection. The most frequent gift of our almost blind servants are these tiny bulbs, and they are delighted to see them growing in the homes of their employers. Their love of flowers shows that they have something in common with our humanity, and if, through this open door in their hearts, we could find access to them, might we not more generally implant, gradually, some of the principles and vitalizing ideas of western civilization?

I meet many pleasant people as I trip here and byways of city and country, and many a pleasant story, as well as news and gossip, do I gather from the persons with whom I come in contact. It was Sidney Smith, I believe, who said, "I will do human nature the justice to say that we are all prone to

make other people do their duty." I think that every one who acknowledges that to be a truthful statement. But I met a gentleman some time ago who was telling me of a somewhat amusing yet pathetic incident of heroic boyhood, in which the actor was enforcing this compulsion upon himself. A phenomenal case.

The hero was a colored boy and a slave, for it was in the old ante bellum days, and he lived upon the plantation belonging to the gentleman's father. The narrator, who was hardly more than a boy himself at the time, was sitting at home one morning, when suddenly he heard the sound of the lash, followed by bitter sobbing and crying and broken words, and he rushed out hastily to see what was the matter, for slave whipping was a rare thing on his father's plantation. When he reached the spot from whence the cries came, he found a negro boy with a whip lashing himself most unmercifully. His legs were bare and they were covered with great welts where the lash had been applied, and with every merciless stroke the boy's flesh quivered, and he shrieked in the agony of his self-inflicted torture.

"Why, Sambo, what does all this mean? what are you about here?" he asked.

"Oh, mass'r," said Sambo, "I've been berry bad, I've been berry wicked, an' I didn't want ter tell ole mass'r, nor you, mass'r, nor Aunt Sarah, so I just done an lick myself. I've been berry bad, an' I've been punished—an' I've gittin' it now," he added as he laid on the heavy strokes afresh.

That was as heroic as the sublimest endurance of priest or penitent upon whom has been laid the torture of severest penance, and I would like to know what became of that negro boy, after the war brought him freedom. The gentleman said he had lost all trace of him, but if he still lives, he will be found faithful to the right, I am sure.

CHESTNUT FOODS.

Soups, Puddings, Creams and Cakes Made from Spanish Nuts. (CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

In foreign countries, especially Italy, Spain and France, chestnuts are a highly esteemed article of food; but on the tables of Americans they are luxuries. With the exception of stuffing for roast fowl, chestnuts rarely appear on our tables; yet there is no reason why they should not be used in abundance, especially as they contain a good deal of nourishment, being rich in starch, and containing comparatively little fat or oil.

Here are a few recipes which are practical for housekeepers with small pocketbooks.

Chestnut cream is a nice dish. Boil one pound of chestnuts, and after removing the skins and husks, boil them again in half a pint of milk, sweetened with an ounce of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. When passed through a wire sieve this should measure half a pint. Now mix a wine-glass of marachino with it. Melt one ounce of gelatin in a sauceman containing half a teacup of cold water. Whip up half a pint of cream and mix it carefully and lightly with the chestnut puree, and stir in the melted gelatin when a little cool; if too cold the gelatin will make the cream lumpy, if too hot it will destroy the lightness of the cream. Turn it into molds. When quite cold pass the mold quickly through warm water and reverse it on a glass dish. The chestnut cream is much nicer and makes a prettier dessert if it is surrounded with a border of wine or lemon jelly.

Chestnut cake. Take about one pound of chestnuts, boil them for ten or fifteen minutes, remove the husks and skins, and rub the chestnuts through a wire sieve with a wooden spoon. Weigh one-half pound of this and mix with a pound of flour, and a teaspoon of baking powder. In another bowl cream six ounces of butter and add six ounces of granulated sugar. When well mixed add three unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beat up well, flavor with a teaspoon of vanilla, add the chestnut flour already prepared. After the first half of the flour has been added, pour in one gill of milk, and the second half of the

flour, and bake in a moderate oven for two hours.

Compte of chestnuts. Boil forty or more chestnuts for eight minutes, remove the husks and skins, place in a sauceman a quarter of a pound of granulated sugar and a gill (a quarter of a pint) of water and when it comes to a boil drop in the chestnuts and let them remain until they have absorbed all the syrup; take them out, arrange high on a glass dish, squeeze over them the juice of half a lemon and sprinkle with granulated sugar; serve when cold.

Bordure de marrons a la Chantilly. Take one and a half pounds of chestnuts, half pint of milk, teaspoon of vanilla extract, one and a half gills of water, two ounces loaf sugar, one gill of sweet jelly, one and a half ounces of grated chocolate, half an ounce of gelatine and a quarter of a pint of cream; boil the chestnuts ten minutes and remove the husks and skins, then stew them in a milk-flavored water, add the vanilla, keep them out, decorating, and rub the other chestnuts through a wire sieve into a basin, using some of the milk to keep them a little moist; boil chocolate and jelly together and cool it; place this in the border of a double mold previously rinsed in hot and cold water, leaving a little of the mixture out to coat the border. Boil the chestnuts, boil the twelve chestnuts, boil the two ounces of soft sugar, the gill and a half of water, dissolve the gelatine in it, mix it with the chestnuts and place it into the center of the mold; when this is cold turn it on a glass dish, surround it with the chocolate-coated chestnuts and the quarter of a pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth.

Puree de marrons is a novel soup. This is made by taking twenty-six large chestnuts, boiling them and removing the husks and skins, and adding another sauceman one and a half ounces of butter, into which the chestnuts must be dropped and boiled, stirring all the time, add one and a half pints of water and let it boil one and a half hours, rub through a fine sieve and return to the sauceman, season with salt and pepper, crushed her husband with cream, boil up and serve.

Chestnut soup is made by stewing for one and a half hours a carrot, the heart of a leek of the size of a large onion, six cloves, a teaspoon of whole black pepper and a quart of good white stock, boil two dozen chestnuts, peel them and after rubbing through a sieve put into the soup stock this a teaspoon of corn flour and one-fourth pint of cream; boil up and serve.

ESTHER SINGLETON.

Spilled His Daughter's Doll.

[Philadelphia Press:] When President Faure visited Russia he took with him two wonderful dolls as a gift for the Princess Olga, the eldest child of the Czar. One of the dolls was a doll as an elegant lady, the other was an over-dressed little girl, and after much difficulty, a most complicated piece of machinery was inserted, thanks to which, when wound up, the lady and her daughter begin a ludicrous bit of conversation, which finishes by the little girl crying because she is not allowed to ride a donkey on account of her gauze dress.

The lady Grand Duchess was delighted with her gift, which seemed equally to amuse her father. But the time came when the Princess had to go to bed, which she did very reluctantly. As for the Emperor, he remained in the boudoir after her departure with the two clever artificial ladies who had taken his fancy, while the Empress, M. Faure and some ladies and gentlemen of the court were talking in the next room. Suddenly a strange noise like that of an internal machine, was heard, and everybody rushed to see what it was.

There was the Emperor, safe and sound, but with a dismal face, looking at the dolls, which he had partly undressed to find out the secret hidden in their bosoms; while the dolls were chattering away as if they would never stop. The Empress, unable to restrain her temper, crushed her husband with a withering eye, and said to a gentleman near her, "Please send this away; it is too bad, indeed. The Emperor spoils everything, he touches." But Nicholas looked so pensive, and the mishap was so funny, that she could not help laughing.

Music and Musicians.

MISS ELLEN BEACH YAW, California's sweet-voiced daughter, will give her last concert in America prior to her departure for Europe, tomorrow evening at the Los Angeles Theater. She will be assisted by Mrs. T. Masac, pianist; L. Opid, cellist; W. C. McQuillen, and W. H. Mead, flutist, and Miss Eva E. Ellsworth, accompanist.

Miss Yaw's lovely voice and charming personality have justly won her threatened to cut short. His loss is mourned on all sides.



ELLEN BEACH YAW.

world-wide fame, and a royal reception is sure to be accorded her at this, her last appearance for an indefinite length of time in her adopted home, and before the people who have always in the past eagerly enjoyed every opportunity to do her honor. With her unfailing generosity toward the friendless and helpless, the lovely singer will devote a percentage of the receipts to the Children's Home Society, under the auspices of which the concert will be given.

The programme will be as follows:
Part first—
Overture, "Euryanthe" (Weber).
Flutes, cello and piano—Miss Ellsworth, Messrs. McQuillen, Mead, and Opid.
"Caprice Espagnole" (Mazowsky)—Mrs. Masac.
(a) "Russian Nightingale" (Alabiev).
(b) "Grand Aria" from "The Magic Flute" (Mozart)—Miss Yaw.
"Adagio" (Grieg)—Mr. Opid.
"L'Echo" (Celli.) with flute obligato by Mr. Mead.—Miss Yaw.
Part second—
Flute duo "Fantasia" from "Semiramide" (Pizzini)—Messrs. McQuillen and Mead.
Theodore Martens, accompanist.
(a) "Toccata" (Chaminade)—Mrs. Masac.
(b) "Dors" (manuscript, by a Swedish composer.) (c) "Gallia" (Wagner).
(d) "I Love Thee" (Grieg)—Miss Yaw.
(e) "La Cinqquantime" (Grieg)—Mrs. Masac.
(f) "Serenade, 'To Thee'" (Opid)—Mr. Opid.
Grand aria from "Star of the North" (Meyerbeer) (as originally scored), with obligato for two flutes.—Miss Yaw.

A twilight concert will be given at Immanuel Church next Saturday at 4:30 p.m., under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Auxiliary. The programme will be as follows:
Bartone, solo, selected—Revel R. France.
"A Wreath of Roses" (Knight)—Mrs. J. Roth Hamilton.
"Organ" (a) "Fanfare" (Lemmons).
(b) "Andante" (Wely)—Miss Mary L. O'Donoghue.
"Salve, Regina" (Dudley Buck)—F. L. Huebner.
Whistling solo, "The Daisy" (Ardu)—Little Hazel Bryson; violin obligato by Jessie D. Bryson.
"Dew of the Sun" (Night) (Dudley Buck)—Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Rowan, Jr.
"Banjo, Wiegand" ("Cradle Song") (Hansen).
"O. Swallow, Swallow, Flying South" (Arthur Foote)—Miss Jennie Winston.
Violin, "Romance" (David)—Grace Townsend-Huebner.
"Call Me Back" (Wetly)—Mr. Granger.
The Messrs. Mary L. O'Donoghue and Mary Williams, accompanists.

The rehearsals of the chorus for the "Messiah" concert are held in the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall every Monday evening. Both chorus and orchestral work are progressing very much to the satisfaction of the conductor, and the concert will probably be given about the second week in December.

The death of Dr. Otto Gunther, for many years director of the celebrated Leipzig Conservatory of Music, is thus described in the German Times: "It is with most sincere regret that I have to record the death of Dr. Otto (Ferdinand) Gunther, the director of the Royal Conservatorium of Music at Leipzig. The defunct, after taking his doctorate in law, practiced successfully as an advocate, acted for a time as director of the Petrimonial Courts of Lutzschena and Lomig, became then a salaried town councillor of Leipzig, soon joined the boards of management of the celebrated Gewandhaus Concert and the Conservatorium, was successor to Schumann as president of both institutions on the demise of the former in 1881, but resigned the Gewandhaus a few years back in order to devote his energies solely to the music institute, which has gained largely under his administration. His energetic and far-seeing nature has been the cause of many a marked improvement in Leipzig. Thus the Ophthalmic Institute, the site of the new theater, the new Gewandhaus and the fine Conservatorium building in the Grassi strasse are all due mainly to his foresight and his perseverance, as also the admirable student orchestra and the school of opera, both of which have done much to enhance the reputation of the establishment which Mendelssohn and a few kindred spirits called into existence. Dr. Gunther was born at Leipzig, November 4, 1822, and finally closed his eyes thereat in the sixth morning hour of September 12, 1897, so that he was within two months of completing his seventy-fifth year. His character was a fine one. High principled and considerate to others, he has helped many a struggling British subject and American citizen to secure the musical education which their limited means

production of the new dramatic oratorio, written by Prof. Horatio W. Parker of Yale University. The work is entitled "St. Christopher," and deals with the legend of the giant Offusus, who was a convert to Christianity, and undertook the self-imposed labor of carrying travelers over a stream that had no bridge.

The book of the oratorio was written by Prof. Parker's mother, who also edited the English version of his "Horn Novissima."

A gospel praise service will be given at Simpson Tabernacle this evening under the direction of the organist, Mr. Colby. Miss Matilee Loebe, chorist, will lead the congregational singing, and also play the offertory. The following choral numbers will be given: "Rejoice, the Lord is King" (Klein), Miss Florence Oliver, soprano, and chorus; "Another Six Days" (Vogrich), Miss Louise Clark, contralto, and quartette; "Take Thru Mine Heart" (F. H. Colby), contralto solo, Miss Clark; "Holy City" (Shelley).

At St. Vincent's Church this morning the choir will render Haydn's Imperial mass in D minor, the soloists being Messrs. Tolhurst, Rubo, Hubertson, Hammes and Scott-Chapman, Messrs. Rubo, Iochum, Lockyer, Wigles and Hayes. Before the reading of the lesson, "Veni Creator" will be sung by Mrs. Rubo. The offertory, "Ave Maria," by Mascagni, will be sung by Herr Rubo. Prof. Wilde will preside at the organ.

At Unity Church this morning, the choir will sing "Nearer My God to Thee" (Gilechrist) and for the offertory, "Turn Ye Unto Me" (Costa).
A concert, under the direction of A. J. Stamm, will be given Thursday evening at the Pico Heights Congregational Church. The programme will be participated in by the Misses Elizabeth Jordan, Adeline Wheeler, Susie B. Cogswell, Messrs. A. J. Stamm, J. G. Stamm, Julius Bierlich, and C. W. Stevens.

NOTES.
M. Paderewski is engaged on a Polish opera, and has determined not to return to London until next year.
David Bispham has dedicated an album of ten classical songs to the actress Christian, which she has graciously accepted.

News comes from Zwischau, Schumann's natal town, that the sums collected up to the present to erect a monument to the composer reach the sum of \$9000.

Mrs. Bloodgood's recent success at the Worcester Festival had led to an increased demand for her valuable services, and she is expected to return to London until next year.

London has an "organ king," whose royalty rests upon his ownership of forty piano-organs. He says that he rents out his instruments for 40 cents a day, and that a busy player can earn from \$2.50 to \$5 a day.

Anton de Kotski, octogenarian pianist and chevalier, has been touring in Eastern Siberia, where his music some "charms to sooth the convict soul."

He is expected in Berlin very shortly.

Intelligent interpretation has quite charmed Paris.
While in London a tendency asserts itself toward stretching the musical season to within a month or two of the year, New York exhibits a disposition to compress its musical enjoyment within six months, covering the period from November to April.

The tour of Mme. Lillian Nordica will be a most extensive one this season, traveling with Theodore Thomas part of the season in the middle western cities, then West, Northwest and South, and appearing in New York in March with the Philharmonic Society under Seidl.

M. Lamoureux, the famous French conductor, has, it is said, abandoned the direction of his orchestral concerts in Paris, and is contemplating the foundation of an opera-house there, where, during the exhibition in 1900, representations of opera will be given on an extended scale and without distinction of schools.

A war between librettists and composers threatens to break out in Belgium. It appears that the composer Paul Gilson won the prize for a poem to be set to music by this year's candidates for the Belgium Prix de Rome. The disappointed librettists now threaten revenge by entering the ranks of composers at the next competition.

One of the interesting soloists at the series of six orchestral concerts to be given at Chickering Hall, New York, under Anton Seidl's direction, commencing November 9, is Richard Hoffman, who will play Mendelssohn's G minor piano concerto, which he played fifty years ago with the Philharmonic Society.

The late Franz von Suppe was one of the most productive composers of the day. He wrote over two thousand works, and in the papers left at his death was the unfinished opera, "The Model," which two Viennese composers completed. A further examination of his papers has brought to light the music, well advanced, of a three-act opera and a one-act farce, both works written some years ago. Suppe's widow has asked Adolf Muller, an excellent musician, to complete the three-act opera. It is hoped that the piece will be produced next season.

Slotti will arrive in New York in the early part of January, and will be heard in the Astoria concert of January 13, under the conductorship of Anton Seidl. He will play the "Vanderer Fantasy," by Liszt, a composition which Slotti has made one of his specialties, and in the interpretation of which he is said to be unexcelled. He has been engaged for four concerts with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and will also be heard with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. He has been engaged for a number of concerts by the Thomas Orchestra, and later in the season Slotti will make an extended recital tour.

Calvé is said to have seen the music of her role as Fannie Legrand in Massenet's new opera of "Sapho," and to be delighted with it. The "Sapho" of Alphonse Daudet's tale is a decidedly brilliant Parisienne, and Massenet is reported to have incorporated this personality into the music. Its up-to-dateness may be judged by the fact that the opera is being produced by the "modern," when singers like Adelina Patti are anxious to sing the role of Fanny.

One of the speakers at the International Congress of Music was Prof. Hermann Krause of Berlin, who delivered a lecture on the various methods by which the voices of students and singers are ruined, called attention to the large number of chorists who spoil the fresh and promising voices of their pupils by their ignorance of vocal physiology and hygiene; to the injurious effect of the corset in the case of women, and of tobacco and drinking in the case of men, and many other points. Among other things, he insisted that only robust girls should aspire to the career of public singers, and that any frail anaemic girl who tried to adopt such a career sinned against her health as well as against art.

A wily Berlin impresario has made a new departure in the shape of mock musicians. Ladies' orchestras are very popular in Germany, especially in Berlin, and the impresario, finding it difficult to find skilled women orchestral players, was seized with the luminous idea of engaging half a dozen beautiful young girls, to whom he gave violins with strings so prepared that they gave out no sound. These pretended performers were instructed to play with great apparent passion and to turn the leaves of their scores when they saw the veritable musicians doing the same. The good public, suspecting no trickery, and being so impressed by the beauty of the girls, and so many young and beautiful women who were good enough musicians to form part of a really fine orchestra. It is almost needless to say that the impresario's ruse was soon found out, and now he has to compete with other impresarios who have borrowed his idea.

The Kneisel Quartette will give the first series of their masterly recitals, announced for this season in Boston on Monday evening, October 25. The novelties to be heard in that city for the first time, are a quartet for violin and piano in E flat (Brahms); quartet in F major, (Tschakowsky); vocal quartettes, op. 51, (Henschel); quintette for piano and strings, (M. S. Arthur); and "The Assistant Artists are to be Mrs. George Henschel, Mrs. Szumowska, Mrs. Helen Hopkirk, Messrs. Henschel, Joseph, and Rose Foote, Carl Faeltel, G. Proctor and members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The forthcoming season of the organization devoted to music is a few days later the most brilliant it has ever experienced. The recent western tour of the quartette was an immense success.

BASEBALL TODAY.
Two Good Games Promised at Fiesta Park—The Line Up.

At Fiesta Park this afternoon the Trilbys and Echos will engage in the first time this season. Both teams are strong in individual players, and team work. The Trilbys will meet the Los Angeles team later on, if daylight permits, and probably get another good game. The programme promises rattling good ball. The line-up is as follows:

FIRST GAME.
Trilbys Pitcher Henry
Maxwell catcher Henry
Alexander first base Payne
Perkins second base Early
Carroll third base Fuley
Brown short-stop Smith
Anderson left field Smith
Johnson right field Grey
Marrs center field Noye
Bullock substitute Austin

SECOND GAME.
Trilbys Pitcher Tripp
Bullock catcher Barris
Carroll first base Leland
Alexander second base Wiland
Perkins third base Hart
Brown short-stop West
Anderson left field Ferguson
Johnson right field Allen
Marrs center field Held
Maxwell substitute Wooley, Mgr.

Easy to Replace.
Mrs. Bricabrac, Oh, mercy, Bridget, how could you have broken that precious vase? It was 400 years old! Bridget (calmly). Oh, if it was an old thing like that, yes, can take it out any next week's wages.

It's Nothing New

Smyrna, Moquette, Bokhara, Daghestan, Wilton RUGS.

Sideboards, Dining Chairs, Ladies' Writing Desks, Fancy Rockers, Dressing Tables.

To have us tell you about

We are receiving this fall, but beginning Monday morning and continuing one week **Flore Carloads of Furniture** will be placed on our floors than has ever been received by any one house in the city of Los Angeles during the same length of time.

This is worth telling you about; for it gives you new styles and a large assortment from which to please. The lines that will be swelled by this immense volume of swell goods consists of

In our Carpet Department Beauty Reigns Supreme.

W.S. Allen's
Furniture and Carpet House,
332 and 334 South Spring St.

Our New Furniture

All kinds of Lace, Tapestry and Derby CURTAINS.

A CARLOAD.
Office Desks, Iron Beds, Chiffoniers, Bookcases, Music Cabinets, etc

WHITTIER IMPROVEMENT

BUILDING FUND TO BE USED BY THE TRUSTEES.

Boys to Be Segregated and Quarantined in Class Barracks—A Wall to Be Built to Keep the Inmates from Leaving at Will.

The trustees of the Whittier school have decided to make extensive improvements of the institution, and have adopted plans, subject to the approval of the Governor and the building board, for many new buildings, involving the expenditure of something over \$100,000. The improvements proposed are in the line of suggestions made in a special report by Trustee Mitchell, in which she said:

"Notwithstanding it is only about five

for many reasons. The remedy lies in the establishment of the segregate or cottage system for the smaller boys, and for the larger boys a series of one-story dormitory barracks surrounding the drill ground. Such barracks could in the main be constructed of brick made at the school, and their cost would be comparatively small. And by adopting a picturesque style of architecture, suitable to the locality, the appearance of the grounds would be greatly enhanced. The administration building could then be used for administrative purposes, and would accommodate the officers and business and educational work of the institution."

A recent decision of the Supreme Court has placed to the credit of the Whittier school a fund derived from the counties which now amounts to about \$100,000, and is increasing at the rate of about \$1200 per month. Half the estimated expense of keeping a boy in the institution under conviction of a public offense is chargeable to the county, but some of the counties contest the payment of such charges,

anything but satisfactory, or reformatory, and the trustees are convinced that no good can be accomplished until the smaller boys are segregated from the older and more vicious inmates. The plans approved by the trustees provide for such segregation. It is proposed to separate the boys into classes and quarter them in six detached barracks, allowing no communication at all between the youngest classes and the older boys. At present there is no inclosure to restrain the boys from leaving whenever they choose, and the new plans include a wall inclosing the building and grounds.

In addition to the barracks, the trustees intend to build machine shops, a gymnasium and quarters for attendants, leaving the present large building for administration uses solely. The gymnasium is to be the center of the principal group, and architecturally, the gates giving access to the quadrangle in which the present buildings are located. The barracks for the older boys and the machine shops form an

While performing athletic exercises of any description it is important not to check the respiration. The head must be held well back and the chest well expanded in the mind that the movements must be very slowly. The toes will want to come off the floor—the effort to keep them there develops all the waist muscles.

These movements are very simple, but they partly solve the problem of how to obtain exercise without too much expenditure of time and energy.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

Cost of Drying Fruit.

A correspondent writes from San Gabriel as follows, on this subject. The Times will be pleased to receive further communications of a practical character, that may throw extra light on this important subject: "The contributions to your issue of the 8th inst. upon this subject were full of interest, but perhaps their authors will agree with me in the conclusion that the individual grower's comparatively small dealings scarcely afford a sufficient margin of interest to make such a venture worth his while."

So far as shrinkage is concerned, the basis of my remarks of September 29 was founded on the widespread experience of one of the largest associations in the State, whose conclusions, as regards shrinkage in peaches, curiously coincide with Mr. Scherer's original statement in your issue of September 22. His recollection of his own figures is as follows: He has estimated his estimate from a ton of ripe peaches was 300 pounds of dried fruit. It was 350 pounds of dried fruit to the ton of ripe, which is, as nearly as possible, 5% to 1. We are all aware that in this valley where, especially around the foothills, deciduous fruits are irrigated to some extent, the shrinkage exceeds 5% to 1. I was told the other day, in visiting the Ontario fruit-drying association, that the shrinkage on peaches from 5 to 9 to 1. Upon our side of the valley we do not irrigate such fruits, and one large grower's experience so far shows 5% to 1, while our own shrinkage from a portion only of the fruit taken from the acre of our deciduous orchard showed only 5% to 1, and on apricots it only amounted to 4% to 1, which is the lowest record I have. Now, if the shrinkage is as high as 5% to 1, it is evident that the shrinkage based on their shrinkage on apricots as to 1, but much of their fruit was very small and was also irrigated. As regards the shrinkage in peaches, they have not yet, I believe, made up their complete estimates.

So far as the labor involved is concerned, it is a pity that the weather and the high prices of fuel and labor, with the handy or unhandy appliances of the individuals, but when Mr. Scherer, under this heading, states, the 'small pieces (or fruit) dry more quickly than large ones, and must be picked out,' one is led to the conclusion that in his operations, he ignores entirely the chief economies in drying, namely, the grading of his fruit, without which important process the labor bill may be extended ad infinitum.

Turning for one moment to Mr. Edson Smith's calculation of the conversion of apricots in your issue of the 8th inst., he there states: "Picking, 23 tons at 20 cents per ton." "Picking, this is misquoted by you; in the original article it reads 'picking' 23 tons at 20 cents per 100 pounds."

"Interest on trays, sulphur plant and picking boxes, and wear and tear, a total of \$39.15."

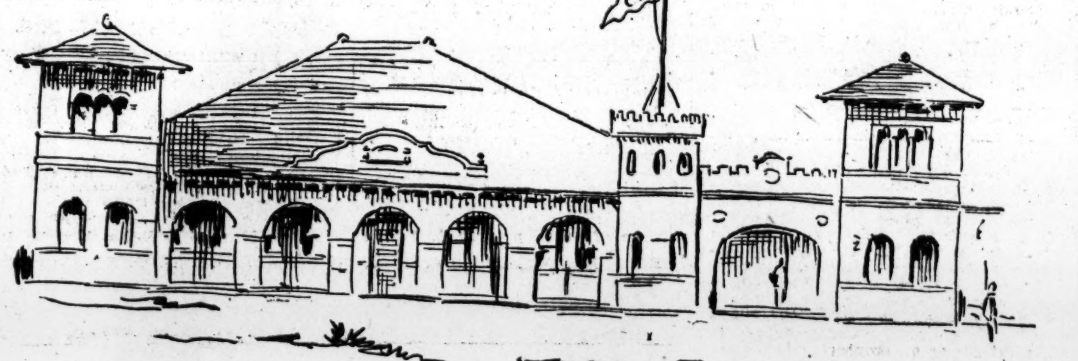
"One is tempted to put a question to each of these headings, as follows: 'Unless Mr. Smith's trees are very young, or unless the ripening of his fruit was unduly extended he must be awkwardly placed for help. One large dryer here got apricots picked and hauled six miles for \$3 per ton. Did he pay at the rate of 10 to 11 cents for each field box of apricots picked?'"

"3. As an outfit in the shape of boxes, trays and sulphur boxes, for a small quantity of fruit like twenty-three tons could scarcely exceed a value of \$200, does Mr. Smith think it reasonable to lumber up the cost of drying his fruit with the cost of material which verges close upon a rate of 20 per cent?"

"With such charges as these heaped up, as it may be, he is not to consider he has worked for nothing! If, after drying my own apricots this season, I did not feel there were a few nickels left in the pocket of my pants, I would stop this little game of fruit drying at once and invest the proceeds in an outfit for Klondike. We are all looking forward to the coming meeting of deciduous growers on the 20th, and perhaps upon the subject matter of these few recent letters, we may then receive some further information and instruction."

Shoes Given Away At

Waterman's Shoe Store, 122 SOUTH SPRING STREET.



years since the Whittier State School was inaugurated, many of its methods are already obsolete in reform institutions in the fore-front of this branch of sociological reform. The classification of the pupils and dormitory accommodations should be improved. The present arrangement of the buildings is greatly hampered in this respect. The boys, except the very small ones, are accommodated at present in the main at the present building. This is not only inconvenient, but disadvantageous

and a test case was taken into the courts, resulting in a decision favorable to the school. The last Legislature made no appropriation for buildings at Whittier, but the court decision gives the trustees a fund sufficient to pay for the contemplated improvements.

At present the boys of all ages are quartered in one building, and the criminal and vicious are mixed with the merely mischievous and incorrigible. The results of such a system are

other quadrangle, and the quarters for the smallest boys are entirely separate and outside the walls. The new buildings are to be one story in height. The style of architecture is indicated in the cut of one of the barracks. It is proposed to construct them of a new material, composed of cement and wire pressed into the form of cellular blocks, and the labor of the boys will be utilized in making the blocks.

Reducing the Size of the Waist.
Athletics which reduce the size of the waist and secondarily affect the digestive organs are of the utmost importance, at least as far as the latter are concerned.

Five movements, which should be practiced at least thrice weekly, are as follows:
Movement No. 1—Lie flat on the floor, face up, then, with extended insteps and straight knees, raise and lower the legs very slowly. At first the elevation must be to a few degrees, the angle may be 90 deg., and still many days after 45 deg.; the amount of elevation may be indicated by "slight elevation," "all the way up" and "half way." In doing this exercise there is apt to be a tendency to move the arms up, which must be overcome.

Movement No. 2—Kneel upon the floor, the balls of the feet resting upon the floor, so that the standing position can be resumed by merely moving the center of gravity backward and then extending the legs.

Movement No. 3—With the trunk



WORKING TO ATTAIN A SMALL WAIST.

PEARLS AND PEARL FISH

GROWING SCARCITY AND INCREASING PRICES OF THE GEMS.

Where Pearls Are Found—In Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia and the Gulf of California—The Foreign Trade—The Pearl Divers of Ceylon and India.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON (D. C.) Oct. 9.—The recent discoveries of fresh-water pearls in the streams and lakes of the State of Arkansas have been taken into official consideration by the Coast and Geodetic Survey through its geological department, and will be made the subject of a thorough investigation. The inquiry will not be confined to Arkansas, but will be conducted throughout the United States wherever pearls have been found.

It is believed not improbable that the United States will eventually become the leading producer of pearls. Very little attention has heretofore been paid to this industry, and no systematic attempt has yet been made to gather pearls in quantities that will pay from a commercial standpoint. The famous black pearls that are found in the Gulf of California, and which bring high prices in the market, have been discovered at various places on the coast as high up as Monterey. For many years pearl fishing has been the leading occupation of a good many people along the banks of the Miami River in Ohio, the Clinch River and its tributaries in North Carolina, and Tennessee have produced a good many pearls. The Chatahochee and other streams in Georgia are also known to contain numbers of these valuable gems.

Notwithstanding all of these localities in which there have been discoveries of pearls during the last twenty years, there has been no organized effort to determine either their quantity or their quality. No rare gems have as yet been found, and the American taste has been for diamonds rather than pearls, these gems having a much smaller sale here than in Europe.

About two years ago the New York Jewelers' Association urged the State Department to secure from the consuls of the United States in pearl-producing countries a statement of the reason for the scarcity of these gems. It was found that the scarcity of pearls, of which complaint is made in the United States, also exists in Europe. The progressive falling-off in the supply has been for several years a source of anxiety to those interested in the trade. As this decline in the available quantity has been coincident with an increasing demand, the result has been a material advancement in value. While pearls have long maintained a popularity in Europe, surpassing that of any other gem, it is only very lately that they have been so highly esteemed in the United States. The leading authorities on gems and precious stones agree that there is a very great change in the popular taste in the United States in this respect, and pearls bid fair to attain the same popularity here which they have long possessed in Europe.

It is claimed by those who are familiar with the southern pearls that there are enough in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas to not only supply the local demand for pearls of the poorer and medium grades, but to largely take the place of the Ceylon and Indian pearls in the foreign market.

As is well known, the two great pearl markets of the world are London and Paris. The sources of supply are several and widely separated. A large portion of the finest pearls continue to come from the Sooloo Archipelago, although the supply from this source is steadily diminishing. The London and Paris trade is carried on chiefly with Bombay and Madras, the great primary centers of the commerce in pearls, which obtain their supplies principally from the fisheries of Southern India and Ceylon. Other pearl fisheries, more or less extensive, exist on the northwest coast of Australia in the Torres Straits, in the Indian Ocean along the shores of Arabia, in the Gulf of California, and in various waters of Central and South America, especially the Gulf of Mexico. The supply from most of these fisheries, however, is intermittent and comparatively insignificant.

A few black pearls of great value are obtained in the Gulf of California, and some of the pearls from Panama and Australia are of a very superior quality. Practically all the small pearls come from India, and a large proportion of the medium and large ones. The pearls from Panama and Australia are all of medium and large size. Generally speaking, the Indian pearls command the highest prices because of their superior form, many of them being perfectly round, and their brilliant luster. Most of the Australian pearls, although of a whiter tint, have less luster and are more irregular in shape, being rather oval than round. The pearls so far found in the United States resemble those of Australia more than any others, but there has never been any dredging done, or deep diving, and surface pearls are seldom, if ever, equal to those obtained by the deep-water fishers.

Probably 90 per cent. of the commerce in pearls is conducted by consignments. They are sent to dealers in London and Paris by firms in Bombay, Madras and other Indian cities for sale on account. They are then offered to the trade by the consignees, who are made and the pearls are sealed by the bidder pending cable communication between the Indian principals and the French and English consignees. The prices at first demanded in behalf of the Indian houses are usually greatly in excess of those which are subsequently accepted. The entire traffic in pearls is carried on under this system, and they cannot be obtained by manufacturers or dealers in appreciable quantities except from the consignment houses of London and Paris.

The advance in value of different grades of pearls during the last two years ranges from 10 to 60 per cent. Certain sizes of small pearls, of which there are between thirty and forty, have advanced on the Paris market from 50 to 60 per cent. These pearls are largely shipped to Providence, R. I., and other centers of jewelry manufacture in the United States. They are sold by the Paris consignees to special dealers there who assort and classify them in lots according to size, shape, luster and so forth. They are then repurchased by the sellers and offered in lots to the trade.

The scarcity of pearls is attributed to the closeness with which the chief fisheries have been exploited. As is well known, they can only operate at a certain depth, and when supplies tend to exhaustion in a given fishery, time must be allowed for their renewal before large takes can be again made.

It is at this season, when the world's supply of pearls seems destined to exhaustion, that the discoveries in Arkansas have called attention to what was already known, but never seriously considered—the fact that pearls can be found in the fresh water streams of the United States. In the aggregate a very considerable number of these gems have been used by American manufacturers, and the Clinch River have been somewhat extensively advertised by the jewelers of Knoxville, Nashville and other Tennessee cities. The fact that the Indians have the

people been, on account of historical articles concerning the pearl divers of Ceylon and India, to the idea that these gems could only be found in deep water, that they were skeptical.

The Miami River has furnished a remarkable number of pearls of very superior quality when the circumstances are taken into consideration under which they have been found. Fishermen living along the banks of the stream have opened shells that were not even covered by water. They have secured pearls from mollusks caught by nets. They have waded into the water up to their waists and fished for pearls with their hands, never venturing deeper than that. There has never been any dredging worthy the name, and no other pearl fishery in the world would have been so productive if worked in a like manner.

There will now be a thorough examination and report which can be relied upon as authentic, and it is believed by those who are at all acquainted with the subject, that pearl fishing, in the near future, will become one of the most valuable industries in the United States. The report will not be confined to the fresh water pearls of the interior streams, but will embrace, so far as possible, the probabilities of more valuable gems being discovered in California, where the valuable black pearls already mentioned have been found in several localities.

FRANK L. WELLES.

AMERICA'S DESTINY.

"AFTER ME THE DELUGE," SAYS NAPHTALI HERZ IMBER.

The Quaint Hebrew Professor Who Gives forth Cabalistic Revelations—A Cataclysm Coming That Will Be More Baleful Than "Caesar's Column."

In the year 2010, America will face a great period of hard times, which will give birth to important events, giving history another direction, and changing the map of all the countries on the face of the globe.

The marvelous progression in scientific and mechanical arts will be of such magnitude that man will only be required to press the button and nature will do the rest. A vast cylinder will conserve and concentrate the wasted sun rays, and these will form the universal motive power for all the concerns of daily life. They will supply the force to drive the locomotives and vehicles of all descriptions; they will generate all the heating of the houses and provide the fuel for the cooking; in a word, they will take the place of manual labor, and of natural phenomena as they are known at present. Their means, rain or sunshine, will be produced at will, and the seasons will be regulated according to the will of man. Humanity will have nothing to do but bask at leisure in a garden of Eden, and talk politics, scandal, or whatever he (?) may desire. This will be the principal cause deciding the destiny of America. In the year 2010, an election for Governor will take place in the Kansas State. The campaign will be a hot one, and all the eyes of the Union will be directed to the development of the struggle in that State, which will be regarded as the most radical and progressive of the United States. A powerful Governor will be elected, and he will be an exact type of the State itself; every inch a progressive radical. The shillbottle of the Kansas Legislature will be: "The West for the Westerner," and in a fit of patriotic and progressive excitement the Kansas State will secede from the Union. Missouri and Illinois will follow suit directly afterward, and at a convention of all the Governors of the Western States, which will be held at Chicago, they will declare themselves disunited from the Union.

The most disastrous war that the world has ever seen will ensue. Over 4,000,000 soldiers will be arrayed against one another in the open field. The South, never having forgotten the defeat which they experienced in the great war in the sixties of the nineteenth century, will ally itself with the East, and the East will ally itself with the South. On both sides, East and West, deeds of heroism and courage, schemes of strategy and skill, will be manifested as Homer or Virgil never dreamt of in the highest flights of their poetic genius. Cambray, Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, and all of the minor stars of military renown must lay their laurels at the feet of the American conquerors, and acknowledge that henceforth and forevermore their names have been surpassed in glory and fame. The last battle will be fought on the plains of Michigan, near to Chicago, and the West will completely crush the East.—[Of course!]

Owing, however, to the prolonged struggle, and the fearful loss of life entailed thereby, both parties will be compelled by the iron force of circumstances to lay down the weapons of warfare, and to betake themselves to the pen of diplomacy. A treaty will be drawn up, which will result in the entire separation of the two countries, halves, and from that moment the hitherto United States will be divided into two distinct and antagonistic nations. The Eastern and some of the Middle States will form one nation, known as the "Manhattan Empire;" while the West and South will form another empire, which will be known as the "Western Empire." The former will adhere to the Washington Constitution, with a few modifications; whilst the latter will draw up a new code which will be known as the "Chicago Constitution." [A sort of "hog combine."] The seat of government of the Eastern Empire will be Philadelphia, but the government, after the experience of a revolution, will evolve into a monarchical government, and the ruler will assume the title of "The Emperor of the Atlantic Empire." Some years later the Atlantic government will be involved in a struggle with the Canadian government, which will provoke war, with the consequences that a great portion of Canada will be annexed to the Atlantic Empire. [The Kanucks will have to lay down.] The Western Empire will draw up a constitution at Chicago which will read as follows: "Every Territory and State shall have its own home rule, and every office of the State shall be elected by general public vote. The seat of the government of the United States and Territories shall be in Chicago, which will be composed of a Supreme Senate and a Supreme House of Representatives; the head of both will be the general of the army. Each State will send two Senators to the Supreme Senate of Chicago, and also two deputies to the House of Representatives there. They will legislate and manage the affairs of the Western Empire in general, and the feature will be a referendum, namely, after a law passes both houses it will be sent for approval to the various States Legislatures, and it will be declared law when the majority of States have approved of it, and the general has attached his signature to it. After a few years of peace the Western Empire will go to war with Mexico, which will result most disastrously for the Mexicans; for half of the Mexican territory, including the City of Mexico, will be conquered by the Western Empire and attached to California, which will be divided into two States. [Hear! Hear!] San Francisco will be the capital of Northern California,

and Los Angeles will be the capital of Southern California territories. [Hear! Hear! Hear!] The population of Los Angeles will be at that time one million and a half. [Loud applause.] The southern part of California will be considered the richest State of all the continent [Sure!] for besides gold, platinum will be discovered and other minerals in great quantities. The Californian wine will be famous all over the world, as the French champagne is at present.

A few years will elapse after those events have taken place, when another great event will stir up the world from pole to pole. It will be the discovery of the germs of life by which inoculation man will be enabled to live as long as he pleases. The effect of it will be a tremendous one; while the younger generation will indulge themselves in joyful hilarity, the veterans of the war will shed tears for the death of their kinsfolk who fell at their hands, and who, alas, cannot now enjoy the blessed discovery of the Elixir of Life.

NOTE.—In the San Francisco Evening Post, June 8, 1896, I foretold the fire of Paris, as well as the Turkish war, and the calamities of the Orient, which came to pass as predicted. F. N. H. I.

Park Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert by Meine's Orchestra at Westlake Park today:

March, "The Prize," (Heed.)

Waltz, "Rendezvous," (Rosey.)

Schottische, "Mississippi Fling," (Lovenberg.)

Selection, "Erminie," (Theo Tobani.)

Intermezzo, "Love's Dream After the Ball," for strings, by request. (Czibulka.)

Waltz, "Moonlight and Starlight," (Reed.)

March, "My Darktown Gal," (Lee Johnson.)

Two-step, "El Capitan," (Souza.)

Selection, "Mikado," (Wiegand.)

Serenade, "La Paloma," by request. (Balfour.)

Waltz, "Crushed Violets," by request. (Ward.)

Overture, "Fest," (Latann.)

Lancers, "Der Feldprediger," comic opera, by request. (H. F. Meine.)

Galop, "Fire Fly," (H. F. Meine.)

Also Prof. Ramona will dive from a tower seventy-five feet high into the lake.

Consumptives! LISTEN.

Consumption has long been known as a disease caused by Bacilli, or Microbes, which inhabit the blood of the afflicted. When the malady reaches what is known as the "third stage," nothing can be done for the patient except to alleviate their distress and prolong life for a little while. But THE HUB is a DOUBT of a permanent cure being accomplished in the "first" and "second stages," if the sufferers can make up their minds to fight the cause of their trouble as persistently as the Microbes fight their vital forces.

The remedy, which has been thoroughly tested, and which is GUARANTEED to kill the destroying Microbes without harm to the most delicate organization, is pleasant and inexpensive, transportation charges being paid to points where the cure is needed.

COMPLETE proofs of the curative power of this remedy, as well as a sample showing its value, will be furnished free. A RIGID investigation of the claim to merit made by Radam's Microbe Killer costs nothing but the expenditure of a little time, those afflicted with the dread disease should listen to the voice of hope.

Call on or address J. H. BLAGGE, Sole Agent.

216 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Must leave our mammoth establishment this coming week, for we want to double the October business of last year and place, therefore, such extraordinary inducements that competing houses will look with awe at our nerve.

At Auction

10,000 Acres

Farm Lands, in Lots to Suit

By order of the executor, we will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, 10,000 acres of the estate of J. W. Mitchell, deceased, in subdivisions of 20 acres and upwards, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1897

in the town hall at Alhambra, Merced Co. Free barbecue at 12 o'clock. Sale commences at 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine.

No better fruit or farm lands in California. Alkali, sugar beets, sweet potatoes and general farm produce yield heavily.

Excursion train from San Francisco and way stations on day of sale.

Large new map of California (retails at \$1.00) showing location of property, sent free; also detail maps and catalogue.

McAFEE BROTHERS

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers

100 Montgomery St. San Francisco

TO CURE A COLD.

"Well sir, well sir, never mind sir, We'll put all to rights you'll find sir; Make no speeches, get some lozenges, You'll find twenty will be plenty, Clap them on and let them lie On the pomum Adam.

Let them swell the trachea drain, And your larynx and your pharynx; Please put out your tongue again; How sir, choking? Poo! you're joking; Bless me! this is quite provoking!

Iodine and anodyne, Ipecacuanha wine, And since you the pills decline, Loaf and powder gray at mine."

Main Springs, Mo.: Watches Cleaned, Repaired, and Jeweled. Small Clocks Cleaned, Repaired, and Jeweled. Large Clocks, Watches and clock work warranted for one year. All jewelry repairing at reduced rates.

"The Only Patton,"

214 S. Broadway.

N. B.—Look well to the Name and Number.

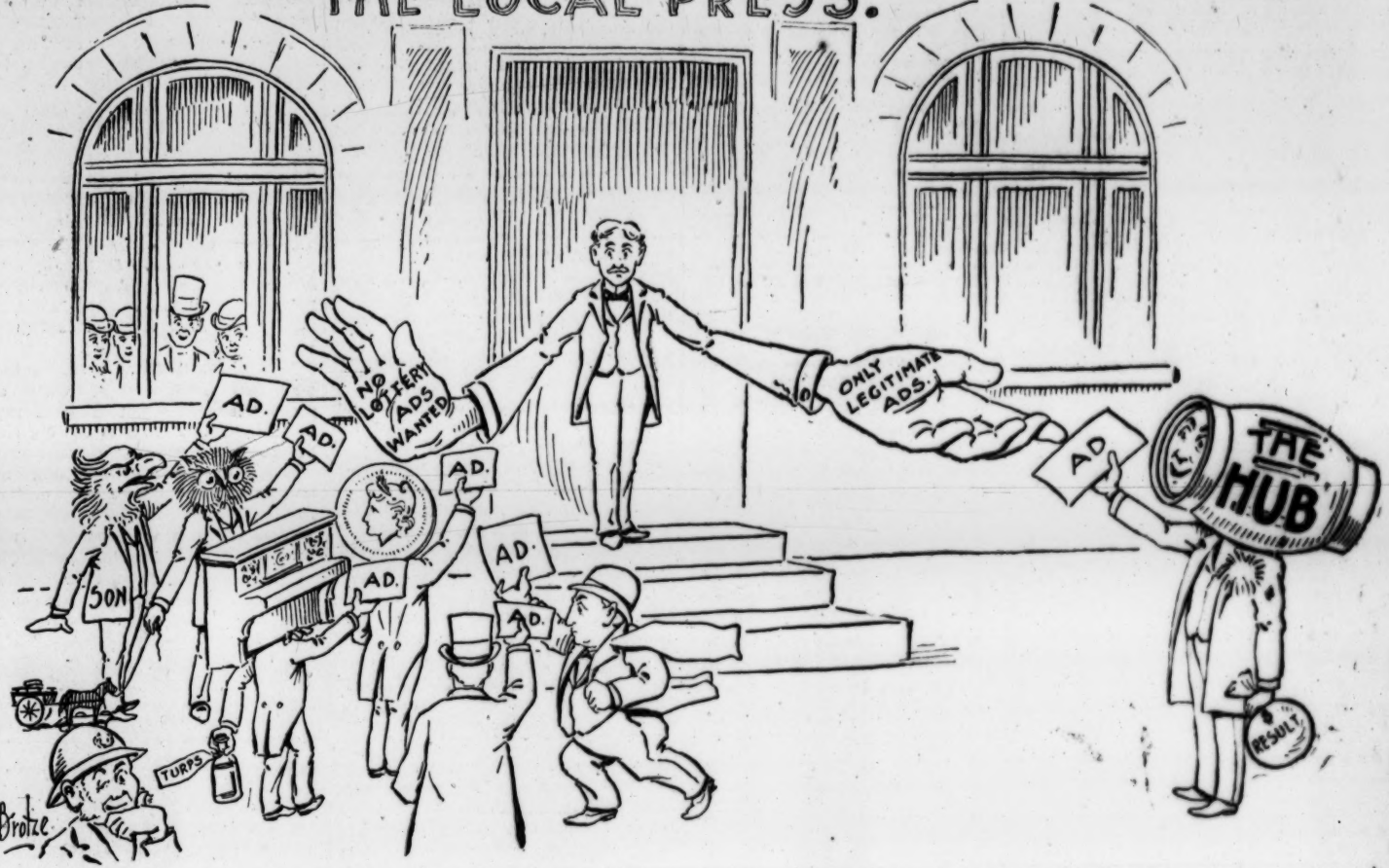
Ladies' and Gents' \$30.

Celebrated \$55.

BURKE BROS., 456 S. Spring.

We Want... Legitimate Advertising

THE LOCAL PRESS.



WIPE OUT THE LOTTERY SCHEMES.

(TIMES, OCT. 20th—EDITORIAL.)

The movement made by one of the commercial bodies of the city to work a reform in business methods that have become rank in a needed step forward. Legitimate advertising is a business as anything else, and the war against fakes, frauds and schemes that are not savory should be pursued to the bitter end. Within the past few months the lottery evil has broken out all over the city. Merchants are offering all sorts of "prizes" to attract trade, and many of them have been compelled to this course against their better judgment and their own inclinations, in order to keep pace with their competitors and retain their fair share of patronage. Any proper and legitimate method of advertising or boom-bust business is all right, but when a merchant turns his store into a lottery shop he does it at a loss of dignity and self-respect, and must sooner or later come to an air-hole marked "Dangerous." As for the Times, it will no longer, at the instance of advertising patrons, exploit any scheme through its advertising columns that even the establishment affords, but for lottery schemes of any sort there is no space for sale in this paper, and those who desire to give away prizes, bicycles, pianos, points and cars, and other "prizes" by chance or by any method whatever that has the element of gambling or lottery, must depend upon some other medium than "The Times" to get their goods before the public. Let us, gentlemen, do away with these gambling schemes and get down to business, to the making of legitimate profits and the conservation of the public morals. The debauching has gone on long enough.

The HUB Has Gained an Envious Reputation

And stands today without a parallel in the commerce of Southern California. Merchants come to us every day and thank us for the interest taken in protecting our citizens against illegitimate methods of advertising. The postmaster is with us so far that he has warned the press against sending lottery ads through the mails. The prominent daily and weekly papers are backing us in our endeavor to give the people a

SOUND BASIS OF DOING BUSINESS. IT MEANS DEATH TO LOTTERY SCHEMES.

The HUB has no animosity for the merchant who has been offering prizes and the day is coming, and soon too, that they will join our sentiments regarding this prize giving, which must necessarily come from the pockets of their patrons.

HUNDREDS OF SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Must leave our mammoth establishment this coming week, for we want to double the October business of last year and place, therefore, such extraordinary inducements that competing houses will look with awe at our nerve.

Ten Dollars

for the choice of hundreds of patterns of Men's Business and Dress Suits; creations of art, simply beautiful and we defy competition to offer anything like them for less than fifteen dollars.

Fifteen Dollars

goes a twenty-dollar pace this coming week. If you want perfection in Men's Suits, something way beyond the ordinary, ask to see the Hub's fifteen-dollar boys, they mean five dollars in your pocket.

Ten Dollar Overcoats

The well, English Top Coat, in all the new shades can be worn this week at the above prices. To see them is worth more than anything we might say about them.

The handsome goods in our Juvenile Department are beyond comprehension. The popularity of our Hat Department is due to the fact that we carry all the newest shapes and sell them at one-third less in price than the regular Hat Stores. Our Furnishing Department is replete with designs of the 1897 fashion plate. Underwear is a great hobby in that department, for none can touch our low prices.

The Hub Causes Competition to Wiggle, but we're Doing the Business of the Town.

200 pairs of the latest

Knee Pants for children, on Monday for

Thirty-five cents.



On Monday mothers

can take their pick of

200 Children's Knee

Pant Suits for

One-Sixty-Five

RESTFUL AND BEAUTIFUL

Rocking Chairs in Great Variety.

» » » Our display of Rocking Chairs is worth coming from far away to see. The shapes are prettier this season than ever—there is a larger number of new designs.

» » » In Ladies' and large Arm Rockers we show thirty-five styles in quarter sawed, hand polished antique oak, hand polished mahogany and imitation mahogany, all upholstered in beautiful tapestry and rich corduroy—Ladies' Rockers from \$4.00 and up, large Arm Rockers from \$5.50 and up. A beautiful line of ladies' hand polished oak and mahogany rockers with the saddle shape wood seats and handsomely carved at \$4.50 and upward.

» » » One of the charming features of the present Rocker show is the display of the new Malachite (green) Rockers with handsome figured velvet upholstery and leather seats to match the green wood.



SPECIAL.

Solid Oak, strong frame, leather seat Arm Rocker at \$2.50. Twenty-five other styles at higher prices.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.

CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERIES.

225-227-229 SOUTH BROADWAY.

-The largest selling powder in all the world

Another Member Soon to be Added to the Solar System—Some Curious Speculations as to the Manner in Which the Promised Addition to the Family Will be Received.

DURING the twenty-five years last past a great deal of speculative investigation has been going on among intelligent readers as to whether it is simply a coincidence that so very many persons, basing their conclusions on different lines, have predicted that the beginning of the coming century will witness a geological catastrophe. Many times since 1800 the belief has taken firm hold of ignorant people that the end of the world was at hand. This to the materialist gives little illustration to their faith, by the disposition of property, the sealing of peace between neighbors, and the general preparation for the eventful final day. The prophet of the exact date of the world's dissolution is not a popular fellow. If he should happen to be correct, he would not be a popular one, for no one would be there to hear his remark; and if he should fail in his estimate, then the storm of ridicule would effectually prevent any subsequent mundane enjoyment. Yet, the fact cannot be "downed" that, as in past years of the present century, so in the past, the great catastrophe has been putting a great deal of attention, not only from the ignorant, but from those whose intellectual development ranks them among the foremost minds in scientific investigation. The day is coming when the great day to decry the conclusions of another, simply because we have not ourselves investigated the matter. The day of the "merry-go-round" will be a thing of the past. The matter will be given a great deal of attention by all classes of people, and according to their knowledge they will speculate upon the subject with more ability than at an event taking place. Many will laugh at the idea, for there are always those who laugh. Many will pretend to ignore it, but when it is all over, they will read all they can on the subject.

Why can we not see the last of the present century the number of remarkable natural phenomena which have occurred, outstanding in all proportions of any similar recent date. The "last days of Pompeii" are eclipsed by the outbreak of the volcano of Cotacumana, in 1855. This volcano, located in the Gulf of Parana, threw its cinders over the whole breadth of Guatemala, and covered the earth for a distance of twenty-five miles, and to a depth of twelve feet, smothering, suffocating and burying every living thing. The great Lisbon earthquake finds its parallel in the earthquake of the great cataclysms of recent dates. The great earthquake of Japan in 1854 sent its waves across the broad Pacific and over the entire earth.

The terrible event of Krakatoa, and the more recent ones in Japan evidence the fact that the occurrence of earthquakes is not an infrequent or unobscuring. In the eastern hemisphere earthquakes of considerable magnitude are frequently happening, while hardly a day passes but some region of the earth is not visited by a slight shock.

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Other phenomena of a kind beyond the normal are apparently increasing. Meteorological science is puzzled to keep space with the strange happenings in its domain. There are more violent storms year by year. Violent storms sweep the face of hitherto peaceful regions. Inundations devastate where before the sea was a friend. The "weather" has become in some portions pathetically frightful. This, the middle of October, is in the temperate zone, a season of mild temperatures, and a season of mild temptations. Bring a record of the death by sunstroke of a number of people in Chicago. Everywhere are reminders of an abnormal state of things. Natural disasters. Why are such things happening?

[illegible]

The holes are caused by the pressure of a titanic force producing variable cyclonic winds and the burning gas, whitening its flames and creating such rays as to create a vortex. Now, as a mass of gas and a solid is only in equilibrium of mass and temperature, if under certain conditions the gas becomes a gas, and under certain conditions the gas becomes a solid. The extraordinary intensity of sun spots draws great attention to the fact of an "electric storm" visible as the Aurora Borealis, was always present in the earth whenever any great eruptions of the sun took place, and the relationship between solar phenomena and terrestrial phenomena was established. Later there has been extensive work on the "earthquake" and volcanic spots. Very careful attention has been paid to this by several noted scientists, one of whom, Prof. Carrigan of the University of California, has made a study of this giant spot, that it has developed into a protuberance, which is due to the accumulation of material from the sun and other celestial space. That Prof. Carrigan is sound in his conclusions is vouched for by capable and well-known mathematical astronomers, such as Herrick P. and others of like reputation. A little comparison between the dynamic physics of the sun and those of things on earth, under some conditions, is interesting in this connection. The sun is a globe having a circumference of over 1,000,000 miles, and it revolves upon its axis once in 25 days, and rotates constantly its surface at the rate of 100 miles with the great velocity of about 10 miles per minute. The light of a tannan ball travels nearly fifty miles a minute. That of the earth's rotation is a very little over 1000 miles per minute. If we can conceive of a mass of matter in space at the frightful velocity of fifty miles a minute, a tannan ball fired from a modern gun, may be able to attain some idea of the force with which a portion of the sun's surface is hurled outward toward us. The sun could well part

With a portion of his immense mass, as large as ours, and not feeling the loss, it would only be the flick-off of the fly speck from the orange. The "spot" now under investigation is forming a lump, which is gradually increasing in size, and it is not likely at any moment sever its connection with the main body. The separation from the sun of such a vast mass of matter, and the consequent loss of space, while not greatly affecting the sun itself, would undoubtedly exert its influence upon the smaller bodies of the system—an influence that would be felt in greater or less degree, upon those planets closest to the sun. If we drop a sphere of silica and alkali into cold water, it will cool rapidly and crest over with glass. Such a drop of matter, falling from the sun, would drop. The interior of the drop will cool and contract more slowly, and in consequence of the slow cooling and contraction within the crust of the drop is under great tension. Atom presses against atom, and the tension is so great that a mere scratch on the surface destroys the equilibrium and causes the drop to shatter into fragments. The earth was a molten mass let fall, not into water, but into empty space, and it has since cooled and contracted. It is but a gigantic Ripper, Rupert drop. Any disturbing force that weakens the equilibrium of the tension must surely be followed by the natural result. This is followed from the demonstrated conclusion.

The passage through space of a newborn member of our solar family will not be unattended with startling phenomena. Following a well-known mathematical law, the expansion of the movement would continue upon a contour tangential to the sun's surface until he encountered some other force diverting it from its straight line. He would assume an orbit and thereafter forward revolution in a circle. A thousand such calculations are opened up by the contemplation of our earth's origin. Might not its ultimate presence be located within such distance from our earth as to be insensibly affected by it? Might not the celestial body, in the manner of old Mother Earth to cease the regular character of her diurnal revolutions and rotate the other way? Or, perhaps, might it not, by its own influence, playing the now unapproachable pole amid tropical surroundings, and covering with a mantle of frigidities the now torrid regions, produce the conditions of the Hindu and other old chronologies recorded, not one, but several changes in the earth's axis, and a few years' difference in the rate of its rotation at the time of the great cataclysm of the sulcascent age, science is aware of the

A great many people are of the opinion that the sun is a dying orb, and estimate its gradual extinction as a matter of course. It is true, it is not so very much alive, and unless the deductions of strict mathematics are all wrong, it will be "late and heavy" long after the time when the earth shall have attained a period of rest, after similar conditions of dried-up desolation have existed 45,000 years. The moon, the end of life, is not apt to overlook the fact that time is not a finite factor, in the ordinary sense. A century measured by human

experience is a common occurrence. A computation of cosmic changes it is to source the half swing of a pendulum. Our earth's age is not to be computed by the time it takes the pendulum to swing. At one time it was a nebulous fire-mass, afterward a burning gas, then a molten, liquid mass, next a quasi-solid, and finally a liquid mass. The egg of molten matter having the shell of a molten shell. How many earthly years is it since the Sun-mist, and how many earthly years is it to the dead moon? The calculations shown are shown by calculations based on the rate of cooling lavas, that the earth must have been three hundred and fifty million years in cooling, from the point of molting down to the point of molting boiling point of water, and this was

But a brief interlude in the vast symphony of her creation. Judging from the past, and analyzing the results of the present, it is not unreasonable to expect of the immediate dissolution of the earth from any normal act. Nor it is likely that the plunge into the abyss of the extirpated race will wreck the well-being of our solar system. There is very good reason to believe that within the period of modern geological time the annihilation of the earth and of all planets has occurred. That they will be replaced by small mass is certain, as but few astronomers have been favored with a vision of the future of the earth. It is significant also. That the birth of the earth may operate to great terrestrial disturbances of a geological character is not probable, but to a certain extent probable, but to what extent science is unable to say. In the meantime, most people will eagerly read the book which bears the name of a subject of such universal interest.

S. R. S., D.R.

THE BLIND ARCHER.

Little Raye Love drew his bow at a chance
showing down at the ballroom dance.
He hit an old chapman watching the dance,
And it, but he wounded her nurse.

Hi, Love, you couldn't do that!
Hi, Love, what would you be at?
No word would be said,
But her eye on his way.

For the little Raye's bow, and how can he
stay?

A sad-faced young clerk in a cell all apart,
Was planning a certain tune,
But the Raye's random arrow has stuck in his heart.

And the cell is an empty one now.
Hark, Love, you mustn't do that!
Hi, Love, what would you be at?
Hi, no fear now,
He has duties to do!

"But I am his duty," quoth Love, as he drew

The King sought a bride, and the nation had
 For a Queen without rival or peer.
 But the little boy said, and the king he
 "With Miss No One on Nothing a fear.
 I'll love, you mustn't do that!
 'Till Love, what would you be at?
 What an impossible dream!
 'To make game of a King!
 "But I'm a King also!" cried Love on the
 wing.

Little Boy Love grew stouter each day.
 If you keep on complaining, he swore,
 "I'll seek both my bed and my quiver away,
 And as I shall please you no more,
 I'll love, you mustn't do that!
 'Till Love, what would you be at?
 You may ruin our race,
 You may do what you please
 Just we can't do without you, you sweet little
 queen!"

—I. A. CANAN DILLON.

BAKER & HAMILTON.
Leading Jobbers of Popular Vehicles, Fruit
and Farming Tools; Plow and Cultivator re-
pairs; Creamery and Sterile Supplies, etc.
No. 124-26 North Los Angeles st.
If you want your mail delivered at your
home have your house numbered; you can
get numbers at Frumgolds's Sign Works, 614
North Spring street.

VALUES you have never dreamed of. **PRICES** that will be handed down as history. We scoured the Eastern market; we secured the goods at the right values. Never before have you had placed before you such a

\$40,000 Stock of New and Seasonable Merchandise to be sold at marvelously low price. **MONDAY, A. M., 8:30**, the whole stock will be placed on **SALE**

5c value in apron checked Ginghams	48-inch Table Oil Cloth	Ladies' Beaver Cape, Worth \$1.25; Special.....	Ladies' First Quality Rubbers, All sizes.....	34-inch Scotch Plaids 7 ^{1c} ₂ All new patterns, value 15c; Special.....	Men's Fine \$2.00 Dress Shoes,	\$1.00 All Linen Damask Table Napkins, Dozen
2 ^{1c} ₂	11 ^c	Ladies' Kersey Double Cape, Handsomely Trimmed; Value \$3.75.....	Children's \$1.00 Button Shoes, Patent leather tips.	25c Fancy Colored Brocade Mohair Dress Fabrics	98 ^c	68 ^c
12 3/4c All Linen Towel,	34-inch 10c Fancy Silkolines	Ladies' Separate Skirt, Black or Colored; Worth double.	Ladies' \$2.50 Kid Oxfords, \$1.28 All styles and sizes.....	6 1/2c Glove Finis Cambric Lining All colors.....	Full line Fancy Brocade Silks	White Crochet Spreads
5 ^c	5 ^{1c} ₂	25c Ladies' Floeced- Lined Vests	Men's Cheviot Suits, Fall patterns, All sizes.	50c Values in all the latest Dress Novelties.	25 ^c	39 ^c
25c Window Shades All Colors, with Spring Rollers,	Ladies' White Lawn 25c Aprons,	15c Ladies' and Childrens Fast Black Hose All sizes	Boys' Cheviot Suits, All Sizes	44-inch Black Brocade Scicians \$1.00 values....	25c Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves,	\$1.00 Ladies' Black Twill Umbr'las Paragon Frame
10 ^c	12 ^{1c} ₂	Ladies' "New Style" \$1.00 Wrappers Variety of Patterns	Men's Merino Underwear, All Sizes	Ladies' 75c Feather Boas, Coque Feathers.	10 ^c	48 ^c
Special Notice. With every 25^c Purchase in the House Furnishing Department. You get a very useful present worth 10c Free.		200 yard Spool Soft Finis Machine Thread	Men's 75c Heavy Sweaters, All Colors	5c Toilet Paper, Large Roll.	Special Attention Is now given to our Glove Department. All new stock. Every pair of Gloves purchased here kept in repair one year gratis. Special Bargain. \$1.00 Kid Gloves, all shades, all sizes, 50c.	
		10c Corset Clasps Double Steels	Men's Fine Fur \$1.50 Hats, All Shapes.....	25c Bottle Gilt Edge Shoe Dressing.		

Every Department is crowded with Bargains. Prices here guaranteed lower than in New York and Chicago. Positively goods as represented; your money refunded for the asking; no disappointment; no chances taken; everything in your favor to trade here.

Mail Orders filled same day as received; special attention given them—Wholesale Department, No. 314 Fourth Street.

WATCH FOR THE GREAT REMNANT SALE.

Everything in the line of summer goods must go. The prices we quote below will insure the moving of every pair within the next two or three weeks.

Child's Tan Button, 5 to 8, \$1.25 grade for.....	80c
Child's Tan Button, 5 to 8, \$1.50 grade for.....	\$1.05
Child's Tan Button or Lace, 8½ to 11, \$1.25 grade for.....	85c
Child's Tan Button or Lace, 8½ to 11, \$1.50 grade for.....	\$1.05
Misses' Tan Button or Lace, 11½ to 2, \$1.50 grade for.....	\$1.05
Misses' Tan Button or Lace, 11½ to 2, \$2 grade for.....	\$1.25
Ladies' Tan, Red or Green Button or Lace, \$2.50 grade for.....	\$1.65
Ladies' Tan, Red or Green Button or Lace, \$3 grade for.....	\$1.85
Ladies' Tan, Red or Green Button or Lace, \$4 grade for.....	\$2.45
Ladies' Tan, Red or Green Oxfords or So. Ties, \$2 grade.....	\$1.45
Ladies' Tan, Red or Green Oxfords or So. Ties, \$2.50 grade.....	\$1.65
Ladies' Tan, Red or Green Oxfords or So. Ties, \$3 grade.....	\$1.95

These are all new, fresh goods, this summer's styles. No such extravagantly low prices have ever before been quoted in this city, but we mean business and you will find everything just as represented.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY, OCT. 28, AT 10 A. M.

11-11-68

UP. Pants to order in 5
lengths. The largest line of
trousers in the city. A perfect fit.
Call on **JONAS,**
34 W. THIRD ST.

**RETAIL DEPARTMENT—ALL CLOTH-
ING MADE TO ORDER. SOLD BY THE
YD. AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

**Polaski Snits are
good snits; that's
sure.**

.....
324 W. THIRD ST.

WENDELL EASTON, President.
GEORGE D. EASTON, Secretary.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.
A CORPORATION
REAL ESTATE & GENERAL
AUCTIONEERS.

Now is the Time to Buy.

is the advice of one of the shrewdest business men in the city. "Get property in line with the city's growth and on some new car line and you will make a fine profit on your investment. Los Angeles has doubled in population during the last few years and is growing more rapidly now than ever before. The year 1900 will show a population three times that of 1890." Do not delay and let this opportunity pass, but get in now and buy in the Menlo Park Tract. This section of the city is growing wonderfully fast, is but 12 minutes from Second and Spring streets on the Central Avenue Electric Car. The new electric road on San Pedro Street will get you there in less time, and will add over 25 per cent. to the value of your property. This is an

IDEAL HOME LOCATION.

The lots front on Adams, Washington, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th and 95th Streets, are full size, being 50x150, and 40x150 feet to 15 foot alley. You will not be assessed for any expensive street work. The streets are graded, gravelled and sidewalked in every direction without expense to purchaser, and are sprinkled daily by the city. Building restrictions insure first-class improvements. Do you want to invest in a live district? This leads them all. Eighty new houses built this year. **FIVE MORE HOUSES STARTED LAST WEEK.** Look at this property and you will not buy elsewhere. Why? Because this is a live progressive part of the city and has a fine future while other sections are running behind.

We are selling these lots from \$885 to \$1000, on liberal terms of one-fourth cash, balance on or before 1, 2 and 3 years at low rate of interest. For maps and all particulars, apply to

Easton, Eldridge & Co.

...121 South Broadway.

Consumption Cured.

for FEMALE DISEASES.
Brinkerhoof System of Treatment.
Office, 213 and 214 Lankershim Building
Tel. Green 494. Spring and Third Sts.

THE NATALIA FORM
Makes dressmaking a pleasure. Call at office
247 South Broadway. Room 4.

127



751



1

1

Extraordinary values, Black and Colored Silks and Dress Goods. A magnificent display of Capes, Suits, Jackets and Skirts. Great Sales of Muslin and Wool Underwear at Bargain Prices.



Autumn Footwear.

Special inducements in qualities, style and prices for Monday's great selling.

Ladies' finest Vici Kid Lace Hand-sewed Shoes, made on the new English last, with "Bull Dog Toes," and low common sense heels, and heavy flexible soles. Monday.	\$3.50
Ladies' Storm Box Calf Hand-sewed Lace Shoes, made extra high, cut and leather lined, this leather is soft as your glove and will resist water. Monday.	\$4.00
Ladies' fine bright Dongola Kid Lace and Button Shoes, made with kid and patent leather tips, new coin toes and extension sole; a swell dress shoe.	\$5.00
Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Turned soles, kid and cloth tops, pat. tips, narrow square toes; 84 kinds Monday.	\$2.50
Misses' Dongola Kid Button Shoes, spring heel, cloth and kid tops; sizes 11 to 12.	\$2.00
Children's Kangaroo Calf Shoes, made with pat. tips and spring heels, long wearing soles, sizes 8 to 11.	\$1.25
Infants' fine soft Kid Button Shoes and Moccasins, 84 kinds.	40c

Draperies.

Rope Portieres, the popular drape for your hall opening. We have them to fit single, 5 feet and double openings, in all the very latest designs and colors. Monday we shall place on sale our Typhoon Cord Portiere for single opening, medium size cord and tassels, and very effective, a good \$4 value; Monday, each.....

Silk Cushion Covers, with embroidered 20-inch square, colors, nile, blue, pink, and olive, regular 50c kinds; Monday, each.....

Gobelin Cushion Covers, 20x20, soft colors, each.....

Draperies Silks, new designs, new colors, very latest effects, excellent quality, 80 inches wide, printed both sides, suitable for cushions, draw curtains, drapes, etc., etc., a 65c value; on sale Monday, yard.....

Hosiery.

Specials at 3 pairs for 50c and 3 pairs for \$1 that have never been matched.

Ladies' fine gauge fast black Maco Hosiery, with double heels and toes, good 25c grade; at.....

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hosiery, fine wool, extra spliced heels, good 50c values; at.....

Handkerchiefs.

Three great specials.

A fine line of Ladies' White Lawn Lace-edge and drawn-work Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, at.....

A new line of Ladies' Fine Lawn Embroidered and openwork Handkerchiefs, worth 15c, at.....

Leather Goods.

Ladies' Black Leather Shopping Bags, satin lined and riveted handles, worth 25c, at.....

Ladies' Black Leather Shopping Bags, with outside pocket and purse, worth 55c, at.....

Ladies' Leather Chatelaine Bag with purse clasp and metal belt hook, worth 50c, at.....

Ladies' Black Leather Chatelaine with inside purse and outside handkerchief pocket, worth \$1, at.....

Chatelaines.

Ladies' Leather Chatelaine Bag with purse clasp and metal belt hook, worth 50c, at.....

Ladies' Black Leather Chatelaine with inside purse and outside handkerchief pocket, worth \$1, at.....

Table Damasks.

Special prices and qualities that cannot be duplicated anywhere.

Bleached and Cream Damasks in desirable patterns, heavy 4c quality, at.....

Art Department.

Knitting Silk, ball.....

Embroidery Silk on spools, doz.....

Figured Sateen Table Squares, with fringe all around.....

Duck Table Mats, with fringe.....

Square Tinted Table Mats.....

Lamb Wool Soles, for slippers.....

Monair Wools, all colors, ball.....

Domestic Fabrics.

Egyptian Fleece, in new dark colorings, printed in the newest designs; 12 1/2c grade, at.....

Fabrique de Fleece, exact imitations of French Flannels; thick fleece, new colors; 18c quality, at.....

Swansdown for wrappers, etc.; soft, pretty printings, in French designs; heavy and fine; 20c quality, at.....

German Wrapper Flannels, in exact copies of French flannels, only heavier; 35c grade, at.....

Wool Flannels, in fancy stripes and plaids; heavy and warm; 50c values, at.....

Very Special Umbrellas.

Ladies' 26-inch Twilled Gloria Umbrellas, steel rods and assorted Dresden handles; \$2 value at.....

Ladies' 26-inch plain Silk and Linen Gloria, tight roll, case to match, natural wood and Dresden handles; \$2.50 value at.....

Ladies' 26-inch Silk and Linen Taffeta Umbrellas, great variety of Dresden, natural wood and horn handles, tight roll; \$3.00 grade at.....

The store is simply packed with the newest and brightest merchandise that a great goods gathering power can command. We absolutely and ever guarantee the prices to be the lowest named by any house in California on goods of equal merit.



Autumn Dress Stuffs.

This immense section has many exclusive peculiarities found nowhere but here. The beautiful productions of foreign art weaves are simply beyond comparison with anything shown elsewhere in the city, while among the American-made fabrics we are simply incomparable. No woman can afford to miss this display, if only to see what is the real fashion in the particular cloth she wants her new garment made of. Note these examples.

New Silks.

At 50c a yard.

1000 yds of Silk in fancy plaids, good combination of colors, Black Brocade Gros de Londe Silk in handsome patterns, and 36 inch lining silk in changeable shades; every yard in this lot cheap at 55c a yard; for Monday, the yard.....

At 75c a yard.

3000 yards of Silk in heavy black Brocade Satins and Gros Grain Silk in elegant scroll patterns, heavy changeable Brocades, Roman Stripes, Black Satin Duchesse and Rhadame; every yard you would expect to pay \$1 for; for Monday, the yard.....

At \$1 a yard.

2000 yards Black Silk in 34 in. Black Satin Duchesse and Rhadame; 22 in. heavy Black Feau de Soie and Armure Silk, 22 in. all Silk Black Brocade Gros Grains and Satins, 27 in. Black Motté Velour; none of this lot can be duplicated at \$1.25 a yard; for Monday, the yard.....

Black Dress Goods.

At 25c a yard.

50 pieces of black Jacquard Brocades, 40 inches wide, handsome patterns; 36-inch Mohair Brocades, English serge and bourette, that are good 35c values; for Monday, the yard.....

At 50c a yard.

100 pieces of black all-wool 42-inch Figured Serges; 44-inch black silk finish Surah Serge and Bourette, Serge, in Cheviot and smooth finish, to shake the dust; every yard well worth 60c; for Monday, the yard.....

At 75c a yard.

100 pieces of black Satin Social Brocade, 44-inch black silk Bourette Crepons, 50-inch black Jacquard Novelities, 64-inch wide-wale Serge, in Cheviot and smooth finish 44-inch Gold Metal Henriettes, regular \$1.00 values; for Monday, the yard.....

Colored Dress Goods.

At 25c a yard.

75 pieces of Novelty Sutting in all-wool mixtures, changeable serges, English serge in all shades, half-wool drap d'ete and Bourette with silk finish, that under the new tariff are worth 35c wholesale; for Monday, the yard.....

At 35c a yard.

50 pieces of Jamestown Novelty Sutting, in Armure grounds with fancy colored silk dots, all-wool, 48-inch cloth and fancy plaids that are good values at 50c; for Monday, the yard.....

At 50c a yard.

200 pieces to select from in Fancy Two-toned Brocades, Novelty Bourettes in checks and stripes, all-wool mixtures and fancy plaids in mohair and silk that cannot be matched at 75c yd; Monday.....

At 75c a yard.

100 pieces of 42-inch Broadcloth in every new and desirable shade for tailor made suits, two-tone effects in 54 in. serges, all colors in the new Eptingline suitings, regular \$1 quality; for Monday.....

Our Garment Display.

This, without question, is the richest display of Outer Garments ever made in the West. The concentrated energies of the best artists have been gathered here. Every maker of note is represented. Exclusive designs, as well as rare ideas of smaller cost all join in making this the most popular garment store of the town. No taste too artistic, no price desire but can be satisfied.

Ladies' Jackets. Brown Melton Jackets with double stitched back seam and inlaid velvet collar, half lined, double breasted style; a fine \$7.50 garment; Monday.....

Children's Jackets. Children's fancy red, brown and white mixed Jackets with plain black and large sailor collar, edged with Hercules braid, sizes 6 to 12 years; a \$3.00 garment; Monday.....

Ladies' Capes. Ladies' astrakhan cloth Capes of full width, double box pleats in back, collar well made, full width skirt and velvet lined with fur; a \$6.75 value; Monday.....

Ladies' Suits. Ladies' Cloth Suits with half lined front jacket, box pleats in back, collar well made, full width skirt and velvet lined with fur; a \$6.75 value; Monday.....

Ladies' Suits in fancy mixtures of red, brown, blue and black; full serge and trimmed with wide silk lined jackets with in-Hercules braid, collar and velvet collar; skirts fringed with good silk and velvet; a suit in all a \$9.95 garment; Monday.....

Wonderful New Dress Trimmings.

No showing in the city can compare with this, either from a point of quality, style or price range. Everything that is new, and prices to suit every demand.

Fur Heads. Real Mink Heads, large sizes, ea. 75c. Real Seal and Mink Heads, with movable jaws, \$1.25.

Fur Tails. Brown and Black Opossum Fur Tails, each. Best Grade Red Mink Tails, each, 65c.

Plain Braids. Black, white and colored Silk Tubular Braids, for braiding and loop designs; 7c the yard.

Fancy Trimmings. Black, white and colored Silk Braid Trimmings with patterns, gold thread edges; 20c the yard.

Black and colored Gimps. Heavy Mohair Braided in neat designs for trimmings; 12c the yard.

Trimming in new loop and street combination. Heavy silk applique trimmings in cut-out and soutache designs; 25c the yard.

White and colored evening patterns, woven with silk applique trimmings in cut-out designs; the yard.....

Heavy woven fancy Mohair Trimmings in wide patterns, woven with silk trimmings; very handsome, and the yard.....

Special Knit Undergarments.

The gradually approaching chilly nights and mornings call for heavier undergarments. Let us help you in your selection. We have the most perfect stocks, and with our great command in buying large quantities can save you considerable on the cost. It will pay you to investigate these specials.

Ladies' Ribbed Union Suit of fine wool, Onetta style, finished with silk, covered seams, natural gray and white, 84 garments; Monday for.....

Ladies' Ribbed Union Suit, Onetta style, covered seams, natural gray or white, 84 garments; Monday for.....

Ladies' Fine Wool Vests, natural gray and white, neatly finished, also pants to match; 84 garments; Monday for.....

Ladies' Wool-ribbed Vests, gray and white, covered seams, also pants to match; 84 garments; Monday for.....

Ladies' Fine Wool Ribbed Equestrian Tights, perfect fitting, finished with silk, close and open styles; 84 garments Monday for.....

Ladies' Wool Ribbed Vests in natural gray and white, 79 per cent. wool, also pants to match; 84 garments Monday for.....

Ladies' Vests, fleece lined, covered seams, also pants to match; 84 garments Monday for.....

Children's Ribbed Vests, in natural gray, fleece lined, well made, also pants to match, all sizes, 2 to 14 years; 84 garments Monday for.....

New Millinery.

Trimmed Walking Hats.....75c, \$1.00

Sombreros, at.....\$1.25, \$1.50

Walking Hats, at.....\$1.50 to \$3.50

Trimmed Millinery at all prices up to \$25.00;

Very pretty styles at.....\$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00

Felt Shapes, at.....50c, 75c and \$1.00

Quills in all colors.....5c

Quills and Fancy Feathers.....10c

Wings and Fancy Feathers.....25c

Jettied Feathers, at.....15c

Ostrich Tips, at.....25c

Fancy Feathers, at.....35c up to \$8.00

Birds and Owl Feathers.....50c up to \$8.00

Aligrettes, at.....25c, 50c, up to \$2.50

Buckles and Ornaments.....25c, 50c, up to \$2.50



Art Carpets.

Smyrna Carpets, Jute Carpets, Wool Ingrain Carpets and Union Carpets, a complete assortment of sizes, designs and colors.

Union Art Carpet, cotton warp, wool filling, fringed both ends, use either side, fast colors; size 7 ft 6 in x 9 ft; worth \$5; on sale Monday, ea.....

Ingrain Carpet, same as above but 12 ft x 12 ft, size 9x9; worth \$7.50; on sale Monday, each.....

Jute Carpet, very heavy pile, real Oriental designs and fast colors, most effective floor covering made; size 8x9 ft 6 in; \$12 value; Monday ea.....

Same Rug, 7 ft, 6 in x 10 ft, 6 in; worth \$14.50, Monday.....

Same Rug, 9x12 ft, 6 in; worth \$16.50; Monday.....

Same Rug, 10x12 ft, 6 in; worth \$18.50, Monday at.....

9x12, worth \$25.00, Monday at.....

9x14, worth \$29.00, Monday at.....

Notions.

Whalebone Casing, piece.....5c

Standard Hook and Eyes, card.....1c

Good Dress Bones, dozen.....10c

Seam Binding, piece.....9c

Fine Covered Dress Steels, dozen.....10c

Fine Stockinet Dress Shields, pair.....15c

American Pins, paper.....1c

Large Spool Basting Thread, at.....4c

Aluminum Thimbles, at.....5c

Large Cube Assorted Pins, at.....5c

1 piece Finishing Braid, 10c

1 pair 5 Hook Covering Steels, 5c



Under-mus-lins.

A great sample line of over 500 pieces to go on sale tomorrow at less than makers' first cost. The lot includes Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemises, beautifully trimmed with Lace and Embroidery. A great chance.

Corset Covers for 15c to \$1.50.

Gowns for 50c to \$2.00.

Drawers for 25c to \$1.50.

Chemises for 25c to \$2.50.

Skirts for 50c to \$4.00.

Linings.

3 1/2c 36-inch English Sillesia, 5c

at 26 1/2-inch Hair Cloth, 15c

10c 36-inch Grass Cloth, 7c

10c 36-inch Skirt Duck, 8c

at 7c Berlin Cloth Skirt Cambric, 5c

Oil Stoves.

We are selling the world-renowned Aluminum Oil Heater, the best odorless heater in this market.

Two-quart Oil Pount, 8-inch circular wick, weight 10 pounds; each.....\$5.00

Three-quart Oil Pount, 10-inch circular wick, weight 11 pounds; each.....\$6.50

Five-quart Oil Pount, 15-inch circular wick, weight 22 pounds; each.....\$9.00

Men's Furnishings.

Gents' Smoking Jacket, house and lounge coats reversible combination collar, cuffs and pockets, patterned entirely new.....\$8.95

Gents' White Outing flannel Nightgowns, checked combination collar, cuffs and pockets, front and back, etc.....\$1.00

Gents' White Muslin Nightgowns, silk embroidered front, etc.....50c

Gents' Soft Finished Golf Shirts, new designs and colors, fast color percales.....75c



Boys' Clothing.

Double Breasted Reefer Suits in brown and red mixed all-wool cheviot, deep sailor collar trimmed with 4 rows silk braid, trousers with bow and buckle, 4 to 9 years; Monday.....

Vestee Middy Suits for boys 8 to 10 years, in fine cloth, new shade pea green, shirred front and collar trimmed with 4 rows of silk braid, no finer made; Monday price.....

Boys' School Suits in all-wool cheviot, a suit that will look and wear well until worn out, 6 to 15 years; Monday.....

Special Chinaware.

Inducements for Monday that none of the other stores will try to meet. Compare them.

Japanese Egg Shell China Tea Cup and Saucer, pair.....25c

Japanese Cracker Jars, 8 1/2 inch, 50c

Japanese Individual Butters, doz.....15c

Japanese Chocolate Cup and Saucer, pair.....25c

Japanese After-dinner Cup and Saucer, pair.....25c

Japanese Afternoon Teas.....10c

Japanese Mustard Jars, each.....10c

Japanese Bread Boats.....10c

French and German China Spreads.....10c

Decorated China 18-piece Salad Sets.....\$1.50

Decorated China Chocolate Sets, 27 pieces.....\$2.95

Decorated China Salad Bowls.....50c

Decorated China Bread Plates.....25c



Corns Extracted Without Pain, 25c.

Dr. de Piller, the famous Chiropodist of Boston is in charge of this department. All operations are under his direct supervision.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

125 to 145 North Spring Street.

Butterick's Patterns and the Delinquent for November are now in and on sale. They will be mailed to any address on receipt of price.

Keep Your Eye.....

.....On This

Corner.....

Drug Store

It Will Pay You Well.

Thousands of people have traded at this store during the past 40 days—We expect thousands more during the next 60 days. Low Prices—Pure Drugs—Courteous Treatment, has won for us the biggest drug business in the city, and in the future it will pay you to keep your eye on this corner.

Special Sale for Monday.

Packers' Tar Soap	15c
Pierce's Pellets	10c
2-quart Hot Water Bottle.....	45c
3-quart Hot Water Bottle.....	50c
4-quart Hot Water Bottle.....	55c
50c size Old Port	35c
50c size Pond's Extract.....	25c
75c size Lola Montez Cream.....	50c

Batteries. For one week we will give an extra 10 per cent off on Electric Batteries. Call and see our stock.

THOMAS DRUG CO.,

...CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS...

Corner Spring and Temple Streets.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

DRY GOODS.

Telephone Main 259. 171-173 N. Spring St.

First Class Reliable Goods at Popular Prices.

NEW SILKS.

Rich Fancy Silks in latest styles and colorings, in Fancy Barre, Shadow Brocades, Stripes, Plaids, etc., in medium and dark effects for waists, dresses, street, reception and dinner gowns, also in evening tints and white, many exclusive patterns.

Latest arrivals of Fancy Scotch Plaid and Checks, very effective and new; yard, \$1.25 and.....	\$1.50
New Roman Stripes in colors most sought after, excellent quality of silk, yard, \$1.00, \$1.25 and.....	\$1.75

Plain and Changeable Taffetas so much used for linings, in all the latest colors, including the new nasturtium shades; all at the lowest tariff prices.

LADIES' WAISTS.

Latest effects in Ladies' Silk Waists, made of superior quality of fancy plaid silks and a beautiful line of plain taffeta Waists, with tucked fronts and blouse effects. The very latest in Liberty Velvet Waists, with gathered fronts and blouse effects, in a line of most desirable colorings.

DRESS SKIRTS.

Large stock of Ladies' Dress Skirts, made of the latest and most substantial materials, with suitable linings and best workmanship. All at prices guaranteed the very lowest.

Imported Wellington Coal \$10.50 Per Ton.

Delivered to any part of the city. Be certain of getting the genuine article.

BANNING COMPANY, 222 S. Spring St.
Office Telephone, Main 36 Yard Telephone, Main 1047.

CONSUMPTION CURED. Dr. W. Harrison Ballard
406 Stinson Block.
TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION SENT ON REQUEST.

ESCAPED FROM THE BULL PEN.

PROBABLY THE MOST THRILLING INCIDENT OF PRISON LIFE DURING THE LATE WAR.

Walker Was a Southern Conscript Who Joined the Northern Army—He Was Captured and Sentenced to be Shot Next Morning—His Comrades Threw Bricks at the Guards and in the Confusion He Disappeared.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

JAMES WALKER was born near Knoxville, in East Tennessee, about the year 1833, so that he was in his 28th year when our civil war began. He had a fair common-school education, and learned the trade of machinist, at which he was an expert. When 28 years of age Walker was offered the position of master mechanic in the railroad machine shops in Atlanta, Ga. Being a single man, he accepted the offer, though, like all East Tennesseans, his devotion to the mountains of his native State was one of the strongest impulses of his life. Walker was a strong Union man, as were all his mountain kinsmen, but when Georgia seceded he found it would be dangerous to express his views, so he kept them to himself, resolving in the mean time to escape to the North and join the Union forces at the first opportunity. The conscript laws were early enforced in the South. Planters with large estates, professional men and mechanics, although forced into the service, where they did not volunteer—as most of them gallantly did—were exempted, under the impression that their services would be more valuable to the Confederacy if they were permitted to remain back at their usual vocations. In this way Walker, although sworn into the service of the Confederacy, was detailed to remain in charge of the same shop.

ESCAPED FROM ATLANTA. The war had been going on for eight months when Walker, who had carefully prepared his plans, escaped from Atlanta one Saturday night, and before his flight was discovered he had reached friends in the Cumberland Mountains. Within a month, for the man was a born leader, Walker had recruited 127 mountaineers, and without any warrant, swore them into the Union service. With these men, dressed in butternut and armed with old-fashioned hunting rifles, Walker traveled by night through the lines of Kirby Smith and succeeded in reaching the Union forces under Nelson, in Central Kentucky.

Walker received a captain's commission and he and his men were regularly mustered into the service; but instead of being consolidated into one of the many East Tennessee Union regiments they remained a separate command, known as "Walker's Scouts." Because of their great familiarity with the country over which the army of East Tennessee and of the Cumberland were then operating, Walker and his men were of the greatest service; and it may be added that it would be impossible to find in either army a harder, handsomer, or more desperate body of mounted men.

I first met Walker at Chattanooga, a few weeks before the effective battles of Lookout and Missionary Ridge. He had come through the enemy's lines alone, with a message for help from Burnside, then starving in Knoxville. HIS PERSONALITY. Walker stood about six feet two. His hair and beard were light brown, and his were the only gray eyes I ever saw—the only eyes of any color, indeed—that seemed to flash fire when he became earnest. Although his voice

was low, and his manner almost effeminate, the very type in physiognomy could not be in Walker's company ten minutes without feeling the magnetism of his unflinching courage and superb manhood. Walker and I became decidedly chummy during the short time he spent at Chattanooga. Three weeks after he had started back to Burnside, we had had our big fight, and in the hot pursuit of Bragg that followed I had captured, with some sixty men. All the Union prisoners were sent on to "the Bull Pen," an unroofed inclosure in Atlanta, from which point the officers were forwarded to Libby Prison and the enlisted men to Belle Isle, in the James River.

It was a cold, lonely evening in early December when we were marched from the cars at Atlanta to the Bull Pen, the edge of the town. The inclosure was more than ankle-deep in mud. In less than the space of half an acre 4000 shivering men were packed. About the center of the inclosure there were two brick piles, remnants of the chimneys,

of a house that had been burned down. As I was stiff, my horse having fallen on me when he was shot, my comrades helped me to the chimneys, and made me a seat of some of the bricks. CHAINED TO A HUNDRED-POUND SHOT. I sat down, and had just uttered a groan, caused by mental rather than physical suffering, when my attention was attracted by the clanking of a chain near by. Looking quickly up, I was surprised and shocked to see the tall form of Capt. Walker bending over me. About his right ankle there was a heavy iron ring, and fastened to this a log chain, at the other end of which was an iron ball that looked like a one-hundred-pound shot. This ball the captain carried on his shoulder with the greatest ease; but he dropped it beside me and made a seat of it, when he took my hand in both of his, and whispered as he wrung it: "My Cap, but I am glad to see you here!" "Glad to see me here, Walker?" I repeated. "That's what I said, old fellow." "Well, I don't think I hate any man so much that I'd like to see him in this pen," and I waved my hands at the guards on the high platform about the stockade, and the poor fellows trudged through the mud to keep warm. Bending nearer and sinking his voice to the low, soft pitch that seemed so out of keeping with his character, Walker said: "God knows I'm not glad to see you a prisoner, old fellow, and you know it, too. But as you see, here he shook the chain. 'I am in a bad fix, and I'm here waiting for some man to show up, that I know has the interest in me to see me through.'"

"You can count on me and my boys, Walker," responded. "But what does this ball and chain mean on a prisoner of war and an officer?" "SENTENCED TO BE SHOT. 'That is just it,' he hastened to say. 'I am not regarded as a Federal soldier, as they call our people.'"

"How then do they regard you?" I asked, though knowing much of this, and I waved my hands at the guards on the high platform about the stockade, and the poor fellows trudged through the mud to keep warm. Bending nearer and sinking his voice to the low, soft pitch that seemed so out of keeping with his character, Walker said: "God knows I'm not glad to see you a prisoner, old fellow, and you know it, too. But as you see, here he shook the chain. 'I am in a bad fix, and I'm here waiting for some man to show up, that I know has the interest in me to see me through.'"

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

A CHAT WITH THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ABOUT MONEY AND HOW TO SAVE IT.

Gen. Gary Tells How He Learned That Money Would Earn Money—He Discusses Savings Banks and Building Associations and Shows How the Postal Banks Would Help the Poor—The Dead Money of the United States.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Oct. 19. IT WAS in the library of his new home on Connecticut avenue that I chatted with Postmaster-General Gary the other night about postal savings banks. The Postmaster-General is one of the wealthiest, as well as one of the most thrifty of our public men. He has amassed a large fortune, and his income runs high into the tens of thousands of dollars a year. His success in a business way has largely attributed to the habits of saving which he learned through his connection with savings institutions, and he thinks postal savings banks would be of incalculable value to the people of the United States. Our conversation last night covered the whole subject of saving, and it was full of suggestions for young men. I asked Gen. Gary if he had had any practical experience with savings banks. He replied:

"I have been connected with the Baltimore Savings Bank all my business life. I have been one of its directors for more than twenty years, and have a depositor's long before that. The first money I ever saved was put into that savings bank. As I told you once before, my father took me into his factory when I was a boy and paid me regular wages, just like the rest of the hands, in order to teach me to do business. When I had a little money ahead he advised me to deposit it in the savings bank. He told me that for every dollar that I put in the bank I would get another for me, so that when I came of age I would have a nice little sum with which to start life. He tried to show me how money earned money, but I don't think I understood this from what he said. Such lessons are only learned by experience."

"Did you get the lesson through the savings banks?" "Yes," replied Gen. Gary. "I kept up my deposits, putting in so much a week, sometimes more, and sometimes less, as I was able to get money. My father doubling my deposits as I went on. One day after I had been depositing for about a year I noticed that some figures were added to the account representing the interest for the past year. I can't remember just what the amount was, but I looked at it, and realized that I did not have to work for that. My money did the work and the thought came over me that if I could get enough money to work in this way the day might come when I would not have to work at all. The idea grew upon me, and I was more anxious than ever to increase my deposits. I became more careful about my personal expenses and the fact taught me economy and thrift. I don't believe there is a boy in the country who has never so happy as when singing at missions where fallen women most do congregate. She is at present in Wilmington, Del., but will soon be at her home in the Catskills."

THE ESCAPE. With a rapidity that cannot be described, he dashed over the dead-line to the south, from which, as he foresaw, the guards had fled. In an instant the stretcher was against the stockade and Walker had seized the top. I saw his face for a moment, as with a mighty bound, he swung himself over. There was firing into the prison pen, and firing in the camp outside, through which the fugitive fled. Then far off we heard a yell of triumph. It was Walker's signal to us that he had cleared the camp. Although fully forty shots were fired into the prison pen, a slight wound to Capt. Singer of the Thirty-third Ohio was the only damage done.

The Confederate officials made an examination at once. They discovered that Walker was gone, but they could not learn "who heaved them bricks." The last time I saw Walker was in the parade of Sherman's men in Washington at the close of the war. MAJ. ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

MOTHER VAN COTT.

The Famous Evangelist to Build a Home for Rescued Women.

Mrs. M. N. Van Cott, evangelist, pulpit orator and friend of the unfortunate women, is at present engaged founding an institution in Catskill, N. Y., to shelter the class to whom she has devoted her life. Her opinion is that by taking her protégées away from their vicious environments while they are yet young and comparatively innocent, reformation will be much easier. She thinks the air of the Catskills will, itself, have a beneficial effect. Mrs. Van Cott, better known as Mother Van Cott, is wealthy and has already spent much money in her life-work, but she is not a millionaire and she does not intend being to build the "Sunset Home" until she has all the money necessary for its completion in her hands.

She was born in New York City in



MOTHER VAN COTT.

1830, and was married at the age of 18. Her husband, a wholesale merchant of Dey street, died four years later and his widow carried on the business successfully, retiring with a competence and going to live in the Catskills. During the past thirty-three years she has been engaged in the work of the evangelist. She is an eloquent public speaker, of commanding presence, and is frequently asked to take the pulpit in the various places she may be visiting. She is, although in her sixty-seventh year, still possessed of a fine voice and is never so happy as when singing at missions where fallen women most do congregate. She is at present in Wilmington, Del., but will soon be at her home in the Catskills.

LOVE.

One sweet word to cheer my heart,
One warm smile on me to dart;
One soft hand on my brow to press,
In my joy and my distress,
One love that will never be denied,
Life is death where love's denied.
One ray of hope let linger nigh
Which may long me may expy;
That from out this vague unrest
I may come serene and blest;
Give me this to be my guide:
Life is death where love's denied.
—Ann Arbor, Mich.

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POSTMASTER-GENERAL GARY.

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THE DEAD MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Postal savings banks," Gen. Gary went on, "would put the bread of life into the dead money of the United States. Have you ever thought what a dead thing money is when it is not in use. It is the deadest thing in the universe. There are many millions of such dead money in the country. It is hoarded away in stockings, buried under the hearthstone, tucked away behind the rafters and planted here and there in the earth, because the owners have no faith in private savings institutions. They have faith in the government, and they would bring the money out and deposit it in the postal savings banks."

"Have you any idea how much of such money there is in the country?" "You can guess just as well as I can. I have asked a number of men what they think the average of the hoarded money would amount to per capita. Some have estimated that it would be \$10, others \$15 and some less. Suppose, for instance, it was \$5 per capita. This would make the enormous sum of \$500,000,000. I don't believe it would be less than that, though I would not like to prophesy. Such hoards are usually greater than is supposed. So the money amounts to hundreds and some thousands of dollars. I remember the case of a woman in Baltimore, who lived in a little house, and was supposed to be wealthy. She died, and \$4000 in notes was found sewed inside her pillow. She had locked it up in a trunk during the day time. I doubt whether we are as saving as the French people. Our hoards are probably not equal to theirs, but you will remember that the French did after the Franco-Prussian war. Germany demanded such an immense sum that the other nations of the world thought that France would be bankrupt. No one thought she could ever pay it. Still, the money was raised within a few days, and France is still one of the financially sound nations of the world. Where did the money come from? It came from the hoards of the common people, who brought it out to buy the government bonds."

BETTER TIMES.

"Bringing this money into circulation would make times better, would it not, general?" "I should say so," replied Gen. Gary.

Zulu, Boer and Briton.

THE MAKONNA BOYS WERE CAPTURED AND SEPARATED.

At last, one day as they went out with the cattle, the men gave them assegais to take with them, telling

We mean this emphatically and it is for everybody. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

Cer. Third and Main Sts., Over Wells-Fargo. Private Entrance on Third Street

210-412-414-416-418-420-421 Hyrne Building, Northwest Cor. Third and Broadway, Los Angeles.
Office Hours—9 to 4 daily; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 2 to 4.

WORK OF SCIENCE STUDENTS.

EVERY COLLEGE HAS HAD A PARTY OF EXPLORERS IN THE FIELD.

Some Interesting Discoveries Have Been Made During the Past Summer. Returning Laden with Spoils—Young Scientists Who Have Braved Shipwreck and Yellow Fever to Pursue Their Researches. Columbia Men in Alaska.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

THERE is a general opinion that from the time of the first boat races in June to the opening of the football season in October, the activities of our great universities and colleges are wholly suspended. In reality some of the most important scientific and experimental work carried on by the big educational institutions is done during the long vacation. Of recent years it has become more and more the custom for parties of college professors and students to scour the land and skim the seas in search of animal, vegetable and mineral life to add to their laboratories and to the sum total of human knowledge.

During the past summer an unusual number of these expeditions have been in the field, and they have been scattered from the Arctic Circle to far below the equator. While their mates have been busy at tennis and golf, these enthusiastic young scientists, under the direction of older specialists, have been dredging along the Pacific Coast, turning over the sands of the Southwestern desert or searching among the rocks and crags of the great mountain ranges. They have been shipwrecked, risked the perils of fever and malaria, and endured all the danger and hardships that fall to the lot of explorers. Most of these parties have returned within the past few weeks, bringing specimens of more or less value to add to the museums of their institutions.

COLUMBIA SENT OUT THE LARGEST PARTIES.

Although Columbia has been busy all summer moving into her new quarters, she has been represented in the field by more parties than any other single in-

stitution. The most important of these was the zoological expedition, under the direction of Prof. E. B. Wilson. This party consisted of fifteen persons, and left New York in June to study the marine life of Puget Sound and the Alaska coast. At Puget Sound they found many interesting specimens, and after three weeks' work in this region they stored their specimens and took passage for Sitka, Alaska. For a month they explored the waters of the coast and inlets, and obtained many specimens of the little-known marine life of this northern coast. It was hard work for all the members of the party dredging along the shores in open boats and sorting the fishy specimens, but the men brought as much enthusiasm to their search for gold. At the conclusion of their labors, the whole party, with their precious specimens, took passage for home on the ill-fated City of Mexico.

As the newspaper public knows, the steamer was wrecked, and the Columbia students lost not only their collections, as well as, and they were lucky to get off with their lives. They reached Seattle stripped of most of the results of their summer's work. Nothing daunted by their ill-luck, the colleagues and University of California have been borrowing some instruments from the University of Washington, and renewed their explorations in Puget Sound. This time, as though in reparation for their previous misfortunes, they were rewarded by finding some rare specimens, which scientists, among them Prof. Wilson, have been seeking for years. They included several specimens of the parasite mollusks, known as sea cucumbers, which are exceedingly important in establishing the origin of the small family; certain jelly fish never before found, and some new coral-like animals.

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SEARCHING FOR EXTINCT ANIMAL LIFE.

While these Columbia men were roughing it on the northwest coast, a party of their fellow-students, under the direction of Prof. Osborn, were searching in Colorado and Wyoming for specimens of extinct animal life. They were amply rewarded, finding among other specimens, the skeleton of a huge dinosaur, and proving that these great animals once occupied this region, as well as the equatorial districts in which their bones have formerly been found. Still a third party of Columbia men were busy at Wood's Hole, on the Massachusetts coast, gathering botanical and biological specimens.

THE PACIFIC COAST WAS THE SCENE OF A GREAT DEAL OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

One of the most pretentious of these efforts was that of President Jordan and his party of Leland Stanford students. This particular expedition visited the Pribyloff Islands for the particular purpose of studying the seal, and also to brand the young seals in accordance with the provisions of the United States government. The trip was successful and several hundred young seals were branded in a manner that is expected to protect them from the pelagic hunters for the coming three seasons.

STUDYING INDIANS ON THE NORTHWEST COAST.

In British Columbia Dr. Franz Boas of the American Museum of Natural

History, and Dr. Livingston Farrand of Columbia were packing across the country, gathering specimens of the weapons, manufactures and ornaments of the Indians in that region, and studying their language, customs and physical characteristics. They were absent from civilization for several weeks, camping in the open and having no society except that of their Indian guides and workmen. One of the principal difficulties that they encountered was in getting the consent of the Indians to make excavations among their ancient burial mounds, and on the sites of abandoned towns. They secured a full outfit of an Indian village, and took casts of the forms and features of the inhabitants, from which models will be constructed for a group in the American Museum. They also obtained some of the tokens, charms and religious emblems of the Indians. Dr. Boas returned to New York a few days ago, and expressed himself as fully satisfied with the results of his anthropological expedition.

On the California coast the Smithsonian Institution and Leland Stanford, Jr., University have been at work together gathering specimens of marine life. Further south, on Santa Catalina and neighboring islands, Harvard, and University of California have been collecting antiquities.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

The search for antiquities on the site of the ancient civilization of the continent was carried on by the representatives of several universities. Dr. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago has been collecting in Mexico, and Dr. Adolph Bandelier has been delving among the ruins of ancient Peru and Bolivia. Prof. Ufer has been searching among the graves of Peru as the representative of the University of Pennsylvania.

FOR SEVERAL SEASONS PAST PRINCETON HAS BEEN SENDING OUT GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS TO THE WEST.

This year the Princeton men were in the party that

scoured the lofty rock in New Mexico known as the Mesa, to search for remnants of the ancient Ancestral Puebloan city that is supposed to have been located there. This expedition was more successful than the previous exploring party that went out to this same place two seasons ago. They found many evidences that a city once existed in this inaccessible spot, and the results of their journey when worked out are likely to be of considerable importance. Some of Cornell's geologists were also at work in the West, gathering specimens from Colorado.

YELLOW FEVER AMONG JOHN HOPKINS STUDENTS.

Another party of Cornell men spent the summer in the Catskills studying the geological formation of that region. They took along a steam launch to use on the mountain lakes, and some of Cornell's geologists were also at work in the West, gathering specimens from Colorado. Though the Pacific Coast has been the scene of greatest activity, several expeditions were at work along the Atlantic. One of these was sent out by Johns Hopkins University to gather biological and zoological specimens about the Island of Jamaica. The expedition was rich in scientific results, but was otherwise disastrous. The party was attacked with yellow fever, which carried off Prof. Henshaw, one of the two students. This was the only one of the numerous expeditions in which there was any loss of life. The explorers worked along the low, swampy shores and cruised along the inlets picking up specimens of considerable value, but unfortunately exposed themselves to the fever malaria, which they were not so well able to withstand as the blacks whom they employed to man their boats and dive for specimens. They were unable to get out of the low district before the fever came upon them, and half the party was prostrated by it. A similar expedition sent to the West Indies by New York University was more fortunate. They were in search of zoological specimens, and they succeeded in escaping unscathed.

PROF. AGASSIZ OF HARVARD WENT TO SOUTH AMERICA EARLY IN THE SUMMER.

With a steam launch, and spent the season in cruising along the Amazon, and has collected many rare specimens.

This brief review by no means represents the extent of the scientific research carried on by the colleges during the period supposed to be devoted to rest and recreation. Many of the other institutions have been engaged in researches more local in their extent than those mentioned. Some of them have had to do with the geological formations of particular sections, others with the fauna and flora of similar districts. All this work is important and valuable, even where it does not attract much attention.

The midsummer excursion is a distinctly modern phase of education, and

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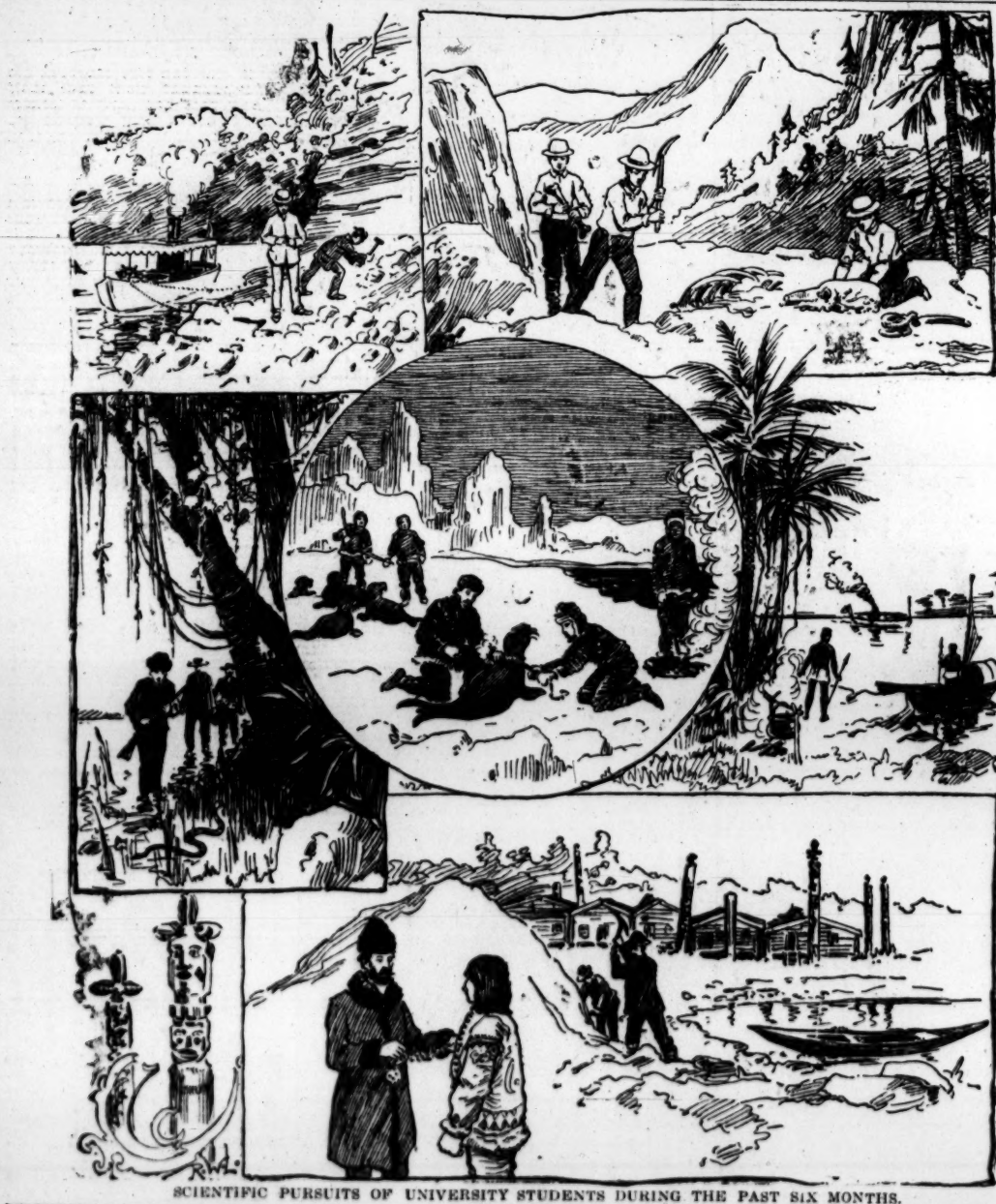
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SCIENTIFIC PURSUITS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

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it is only of recent years that it has become general. Its importance in the scientific field is coming to be thoroughly appreciated by leading educational institutions. The most of these expeditions have been supported by the contributions of the individual members of the parties or by outside subscriptions, but now some of the universities are beginning to make appropriations for this purpose.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia said of this summer of scientific research: "The value of these expeditions, especially as they become more numerous, cannot be overestimated. It brings into general acceptance a new, and to my mind true, conception of the proper field of a university, which is not only to impart information, but to accumulate scientific knowledge by practical research. The book of nature is a vast folio, many pages of which have not as yet been deciphered. Every line spelled out by these exploring parties is so much clear gain from the scientist's point of view. Besides, this is the advantage in the way of training that comes to the younger members of the party, and that is better by far than mere theoretical teaching."

WILL NEVER ACT AGAIN.

Mary Anderson Navarro Denies a Report Recently Circulated. With eyes as bright and cheeks as glowing as those of a girl in the first blush of youth, Mary Anderson Navarro laughingly but emphatically denied the report that she contemplated returning to the stage. The report originated in the announcement that Mrs. Navarro was to sing at a charity concert given in the quaint little village of Broadway, Worcester, Eng., where she lives with her husband and little boy.

unday I received from London two very handsome offers of professional engagements, and I am asked to sing but two songs in an evening. I would not sing professionally if they were to give me £1,000,000 for a song, for, you know, money is not everything. I am perfectly happy as I am—I have everything I want or which I need. My life lacks nothing, so there is no reason why I should return to the stage. No, whatever may be said to the contrary, I am done forever with public life, and this decision must be accepted as final.

And Mrs. Navarro's appearance bore out in every respect the statement made concerning her perfect satisfaction with her present life. Her figure has lost none of its graceful lines or suppleness which characterized it in the days when the public worshiped at her shrine, and, although she has been twice a mother, she is as fresh and sweet and chaste looking as ever. Her first child, a handsome boy, died two years ago, when Mrs. Navarro was living in London at Lexham gardens. The second, also a male child, is about twelve months old, and, it is said, inherits his mother's beauty.

Evidently the beautiful and gifted American is leading an ideally romantic existence, one which she is emulating to enjoy. Her husband is a magnificent specimen of manhood, tall and broad-shouldered, and in every way a fit companion for so charming a woman. He adores his beautiful wife, and is very much devoted to her. The Navarro home is perfect in its seclusion, being located on the outskirts of the sleepy little Worcester-shire town. Mrs. Navarro intends to return to the United States to live some time, but at present, it is understood, business interests keeps her husband in England. The happy wife and mother is evidently determined to live a secluded life. She said: "I have given orders to the photographers not to reproduce my photographs, or to place those that are on sale. I want to get out of the shop windows," she added laughingly.

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